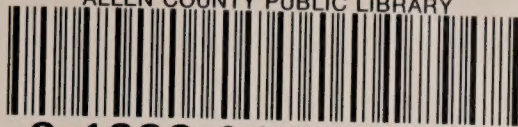




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PUBLISHERS
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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1936

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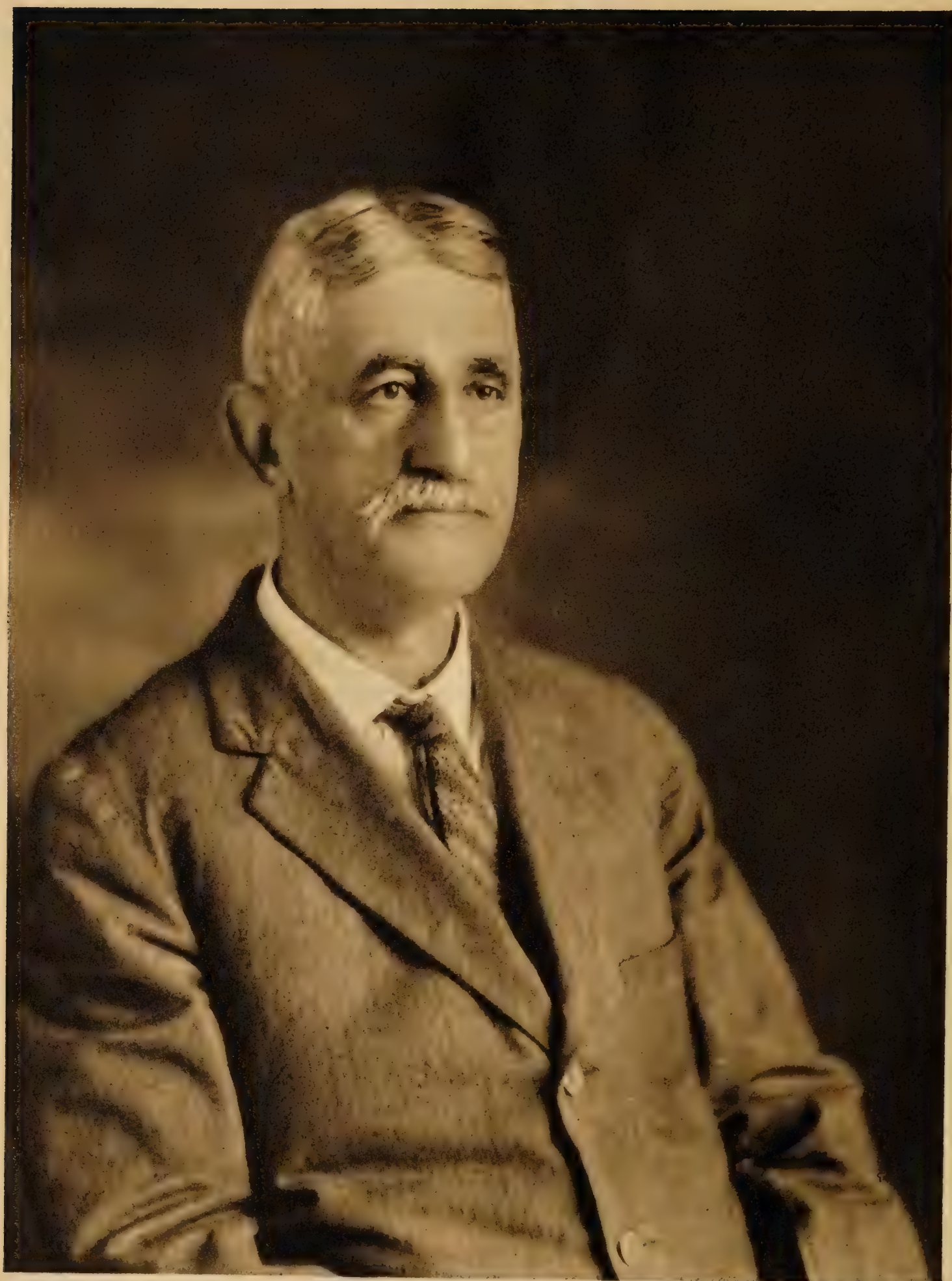
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Charles L. Albrightson

ALBERTSON

CAPTAIN CHARLES LEWIS ALBERTSON, son of Lewis and Caroline (Stewart) Albertson, was born January 5, 1856, in Windsor, Broome County, New York, and died October 28, 1932, in Orlando, Florida. His father was a farmer who came to Chemung County, New York, in 1858 and settled in the town of Chemung. Charles Lewis Albertson was educated in the public schools and remained at home with his parents until 1874, when he decided to go to New York City and make his own way in life. He found employment with Mr. W. Waite Everett, formerly a resident of Chemung, who conducted a dairy and large milk route and was thus engaged for the next two years. His hours of labor were such that his evenings were his own and in order to better himself he attended night school and studied lumber inspection, a subject in which he at the time was especially interested. He later found a position in this field and was engaged in the lumber business until 1879.

In that year his real career in the metropolis began. He had, some time previous, made application to join

ALBERTSON

the New York City Police Force and on January 4, 1879, was appointed patrolman. Even in those early days the graft and corruption which were later to be so demoralizing an influence in the Department, were beginning to creep in. Mr. Albertson's strong principles, absolute honesty and broad humanitarian instincts were soon recognized by his superior officers and he won rapid promotion. He was made a Sergeant, January 10, 1889, and served as such until December 6, 1897, when he was promoted to Captain. His appointment as Inspector came on June 23, 1903, and he held this important position until his retirement on April 23, 1906. During his twenty-seven years of faithful service on the New York Police Force he became a powerful influence, by the example he set, for the good of the morale and also in the lives of many unfortunate persons with whom he, in his official capacity, came in contact. Throughout his life he was a firm believer in temperance and constantly fought the liquor interests, which he knew from practical experience, to be responsible for many violations of the law. It was not unusual for him to help a man after he had

ALBERTSON

served time in prison to obtain a position and to re-establish himself, or to assist his family during his imprisonment. He was a staunch advocate of the parole system and his good judgment of human nature seldom failed him. His views on prohibition were neither personal nor radical. His fight was always with the principle, for no one knew better than he the evils which were the outgrowth of the liquor traffic. The moral effect of such a man holding power to enforce the law in a city where lawlessness and vice were rampant cannot be over-estimated. His retirement gave cause for regret and much favorable comment from his superiors as well as subordinates in the department. Though he had attained the rank of Inspector and retired as such, he preferred to be addressed as Captain and throughout the rest of his life this title clung to him.

During his latter years Captain Albertson wrote an autobiography in which he dealt with his experiences on the New York Police Force. The manuscript now in the possession of the Orlando Public Library in Orlando, Florida, will be published in

ALBERTSON

book form and will undoubtedly prove of great value to students of criminology and those entrusted with the enforcement of the law. It will also be of great value as a historical record of the life in New York during the eighties and nineties as seen by a keen observer of men and conditions, for Captain Albertson knew personally many of the great celebrities as well as many of the worst criminals of that age.

During his long residence in New York Captain Albertson made several fortunate investments in real estate and acquired a competence which enabled him to retire and live in comfort. He moved to Waverly, New York, in 1906 and maintained a beautiful home there until the time of his death. He became a leading factor in the moral and civic growth of that community and entered whole-heartedly into every movement for the general welfare. In 1907 when the Tioga County Humane Society was organized, he was elected its first president holding the office until the time of his death. His life-long interest in genealogy and historical subjects led to his election as president of the Tioga County Historical Society,

ALBERTSON

an office which he capably filled for several years and held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and took a deep interest in the affairs of this society.

His benefactions to the town of Waverly were many. In 1926 he presented to the town in memory of his parents and of his wife, the Albertson Memorial Building for the benefit of the American Legion, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other civic organizations as well as for public reading rooms. He quietly aided many worthy cases called to his attention and could always be relied upon to contribute of his time and give financial aid to organized charities. The following from the *Waverly Sun* of November 10 is indicative of the esteem in which he was held.

"Captain Albertson had for many years been a leading factor in the moral uplift of the community. All his life he was an ardent advocate of temperance and was an active worker in the prohibition cause, not only in Waverly, but during his twenty-seven years of service on the New York Police Force he was an

ALBERTSON

arch foe of the liquor interest and the graft and corruption which was an outgrowth of the liquor traffic.

* * * * *

The death of Captain Albertson is a distinct loss to the village and his place in the civic life of the community will be difficult to fill."

Captain Albertson spent his well-earned leisure indulging in the literary pursuits that were with him an absorbing interest since early youth. He spent many years in collecting material for a history of Waverly, which included genealogical records of over one hundred and fifty of the early families of the village. This authentic and well-arranged data, interestingly written has been published in serial form by the *Waverly Sun* and will later be issued in book form.

During his residence in New York City Captain Albertson accumulated a valuable collection of rare volumes, appraised by the State of New York at \$100,000. This library, rich in historical and genealogical works, was used extensively by the public of Waverly until Captain Albertson presented

ALBERTSON

the entire collection to the City of Orlando, Florida, where he had made his winter home since 1912. In order to fittingly express their appreciation of the gift, the citizens of Orlando erected a beautiful building at a cost of \$110,000 known as the Albertson Public Library to house the collection. The library now contains more than 60,000 volumes, many of which are of great value in genealogical and historical research work. It is seldom that one man's hobby becomes of such inestimable value for his fellow men. It is safe to say that the collection of volumes which Captain Albertson painstakingly and discriminately accumulated over a long period of years will keep his memory alive for generations to come.

Captain Albertson married (first), October 18, 1876, Mary Adelaide West, born October 22, 1857, died February 28, 1925, daughter of Andrew and Eleanor (Burdick) West of Grafton, New York.

Children:

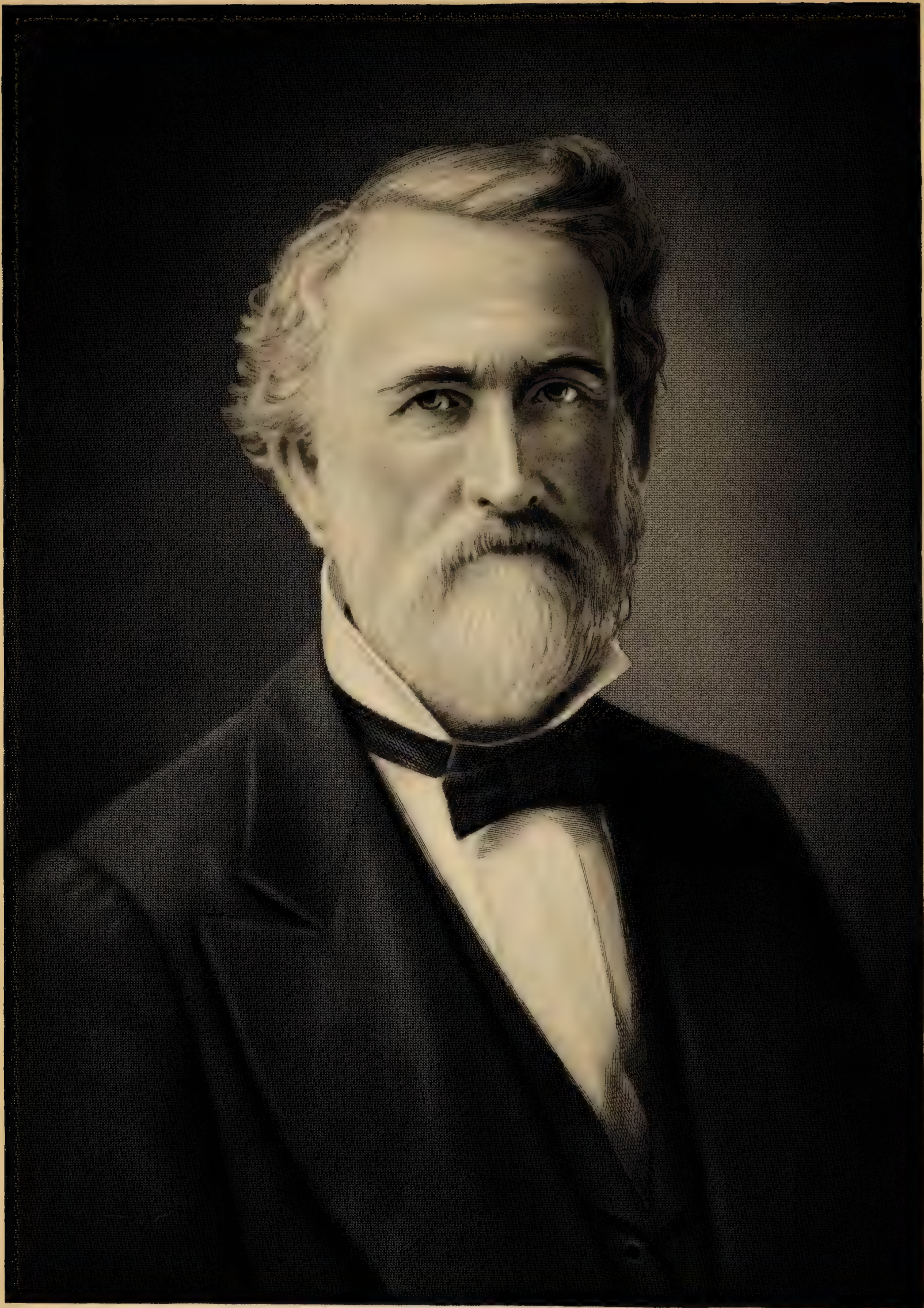
- (1) Lewis Andrew, born April 25, 1878. Unmarried.

ALBERTSON

- (2) Emma Eugenia, died in infancy.
- (3) Dacie Eleanor, born April 27, 1886. Unmarried.
- (4) Daniel Earl, born October 10, 1890. Married Helen Worden. No children.

Captain Albertson married (second), July 6, 1925, Lillian Naomi Barnum, born January 19, 1871, daughter of Captain Disbrow and Sophia (Horton) Barnum. No children.





Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Benjamin Mason Baker

BAKER

BENJAMIN MASON BAKER, a pioneer settler of Rochester, Monroe County, New York, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, New York, December 27, 1807, and died in Rochester, August 27, 1897.

His father, Isaac Baker, was born in 1776 and moved from Herkimer County, New York, to Adams about 1800 and became one of the leading citizens of Jefferson County. Early records of the town of Adams abound with references to him and indicate that he was a man of considerable prominence. From Hough's, "History of Jefferson County, New York," the following is quoted: "The first town meeting (of Adams) was held at the home of Eliphalet Edmonds, March 1, 1803, and Isaac Baker was chosen collector." In the "History of Jefferson County, New York, 1793-1894" by John Haddock it is also mentioned that Isaac Baker was a successful farmer, the first town collector of Adams and in later years its supervisor. In another County History by Emerson he is referred to as Mayor Isaac Baker and in the "Records of Appointments for Jefferson County" he is listed as Captain, "Battalion of several

BAKER

towns," including Adams, in 1806, as Mayor in 1807 and as having resigned as Mayor in 1808.

Isaac Baker married Sabra Richards Hunt, widow of Timothy Hunt and daughter of Richard and Ruth (Hall) Richards. They were the parents of the following children: Sabra, Clarissa, Martha, Parmelia, Cynthia, Isaac Collins and Benjamin Mason.

Isaac Collins Baker is referred to in several histories of Jefferson County as a noted portrait painter. He lived in Rochester where he was engaged in daguerreotype photography and portrait painting. Two of his excellent oil paintings of his parents are still in possession of the family.

Benjamin Mason Baker came to Rochester, then a village, when he was eighteen years old, having walked from Adams, carrying his earthly possessions in a knapsack, a family relic from the Revolutionary War. He found employment in a grocery store at one dollar per week and was elected watchman of the Village of Rochester the following year. As he,

BAKER

at that time, was only nineteen years old, he could not qualify for the office, but when he attained his majority he was again elected.

Mr. Baker for some years worked as a clerk in a grocery store and at various other occupations and later established himself in the grocery business. He became successful as a storekeeper and soon built up a reputation for honesty, thrift and industry. He clearly foresaw the opportunities in the practically new settlement and the growth of Rochester from a village to a city. At an early age he began to accumulate property in a small way and so laid the foundation for his extensive real estate holdings. He continued his business as a storekeeper and general merchant and later engaged in the livery business. In connection with this, he bought farm land outside of the village and raised his own feed for his horses while improving his farms as rapidly as possible. By 1875 his holdings had grown to such proportions that their management required all his time and attention and accordingly he disposed of the livery business to his brother-in-law. From that

BAKER

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time until his death, he was active in the business life of Rochester. He was one of the first stockholders of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company and a director of this institution until a few years before his death, when on account of his advanced age, he was compelled to resign. He was one of the incorporators of the Monroe County Savings Bank, which he continued to serve as a trustee until the time of his death.

He was successful in practically all his undertakings and his rare gift of sound judgment coupled with his inherent sense of justice and absolute integrity made him valuable as an advisor in all matters pertaining to finance, real estate and problems of public interest.

Benjamin Mason Baker was a Democrat in politics and while he was not a politician, he never shirked his duties as a citizen. He served as a member of the Common Council from the First Ward in 1851 and 1852.

Mr. Baker was president of the Charlotte Iron Furnace Works and also one of the incorporators.

BAKER

The failure of this enterprise was in no way due to Mr. Baker, who acquitted himself most creditably by giving his check for fifty thousand dollars as his share of the loss, "with the same unruffled coolness that characterized all his acts."

His real estate holdings were very extensive and his properties included hotels, office buildings, dwelling houses, farms and unimproved farm lands. He erected the Baker Block at the corner of West Main and Fitzhugh Streets, which at that time was an imposing structure.

In 1888, Mr. Baker sold two hundred acres of land to the City of Rochester, which became the nucleus of the Genesee Valley Park. At the time of his death Mr. Baker was one of the oldest and most respected active business men in Rochester. He had seen it grow from a small village to a large and prosperous city and during his seventy years of residence had watched its progress. "His tall erect figure had been a familiar sight upon the streets of Rochester through three generations of business men."



Engraving by R. J. C. Carr

Angelina (Wood) Baker

BAKER

Benjamin Mason Baker married, March 13, 1843, Angelina Wood, born in Penfield, Monroe County, New York, October 8, 1821, died in Rochester, September 23, 1897. She was the daughter of Colonel Joseph and Rachael (Seaman) Wood. Benjamin Mason and Angelina (Wood) Baker were the parents of Henry Benjamin Baker, deceased, and Frances A. Baker, who resides in Rochester.

Miss Baker has taken a great interest in all public and civic matters concerning the City of Rochester and particularly in the development of Genesee Valley Park.

The following communication from the office of the Mayor was read at a meeting of the Common Council, February 25, 1908:

"To the Honorable, the Common Council
of the City of Rochester:

"Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to announce to you that Miss Frances A. Baker has expressed to me her intention of conveying to the City for park purposes one hundred acres of land adjoining the

BAKER

Genesee Valley Park on the south and that an unknown donor has expressed the desire to give to the city the sum of \$1,000.00 for the improvement of that property.

As it is necessary for the Common Council to take action in accepting these gifts, I request that your honorable body pass an ordinance authorizing their acceptance.

Very respectfully yours,

H. H. EDGERTON,
Mayor."

The gifts were accepted at this same meeting and the following ordinance adopted:

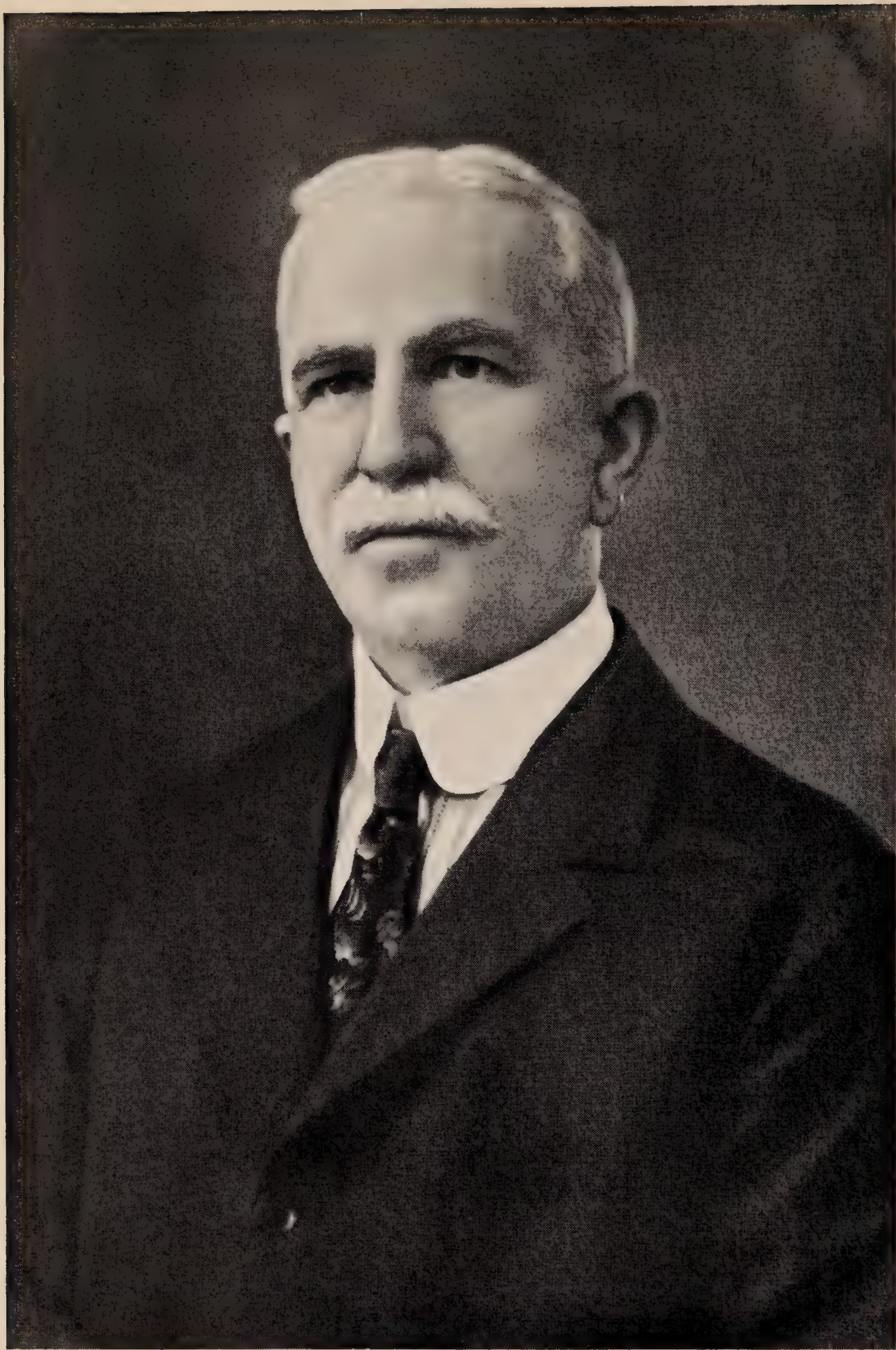
"The Common Council on behalf of the City and of the public at large does hereby express to Frances A. Baker and to the unknown donor of the sum above mentioned its appreciation of the generosity and public spirit which prompted such gifts; and on behalf of all the citizens of Rochester does hereby tender the City's most hearty thanks therefore."

When in 1921 it became apparent that certain land adjacent to the park would be used for a sub-

BAKER

division and houses erected thereon, Miss Baker purchased ninety-six acres from the Antice Estate for thirty-six thousand dollars and presented it to the city. The deed was presented to Mayor Van Zandt in the presence of Commissioner of Parks, Mr. William Riley, in November, 1923.





James M. Bamed

BARNES

JAMES WARING BARNES, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Waring) Barnes, was born April 15, 1859, in Middle Hope, Orange County, New York, and died February 5, 1935, in Newburgh, New York. As a pioneer merchant of Newburgh, Mr. Barnes was, for more than fifty years, engaged in the same business which he built up from a modest beginning to one of the leading concerns in the city of Newburgh, where he became one of the foremost of the community's successful men.

Mr. Barnes received his early education in the Middle Hope District School and at the old Newburgh Free Academy, and later attended the private school of W. L. Chapman, also in Newburgh. He then secured a position as clerk in the store of Gillies, Needham and Sands in Newburgh, and learned the dry-goods business in all its branches. After a few years with this firm, Mr. Barnes decided to go into business for himself and formed a partnership with his friend, Mr. John A. Sands. They opened a store at 99 Water Street on September 29, 1880, in Newburgh, and their efforts met with immediate and unusual success.

BARNES

Five years later Mr. Barnes took over his partner's interest and the business continued to grow under his able management. His policy of selling good, dependable merchandise at fair prices was well known to the public, and to "shop at Barnes' " had become a familiar slogan in Newburgh and vicinity. When the "specialty shop" came, it did not affect Mr. Barnes' business, for until his retirement in 1932 he continued to maintain a family store, equipped with the merchandise that his customers, during two generations, had been in the habit of finding in his establishment.

In 1900 Mr. Barnes found it necessary to add a second story to the building, as well as enlarge the quarters on the ground floor, in order to meet the demands of his ever growing trade, but except for these changes the store remained much as it was when he started it in 1880. The store had become a landmark and was sadly missed when Mr. Barnes closed its doors in 1932, in order to retire from active business.

The conservatism and quiet dignity with which

BARNES

Mr. Barnes conducted his business also characterized his personal life. He was affiliated with all the best organizations of the city, and in each of them his influence was felt. He was a charter member of the Newburgh Merchants' Association and for many years a member of its Board of Directors, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce. Regret for his passing was expressed in the following resolution at the annual meeting:

"February 28th, 1935.

"WHEREAS, it has pleased God Almighty to call from labor two of our honored officers and,

"WHEREAS, we feel keenly the loss of these loved and respected friends and colleagues, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that, we the Merchants' Association of Newburgh, express to their families our sympathy for them and our respect and honor for the memory of James W. Barnes and Charles E. Forsyth, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolu-

BARNES

tions be placed in the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to their respective families.

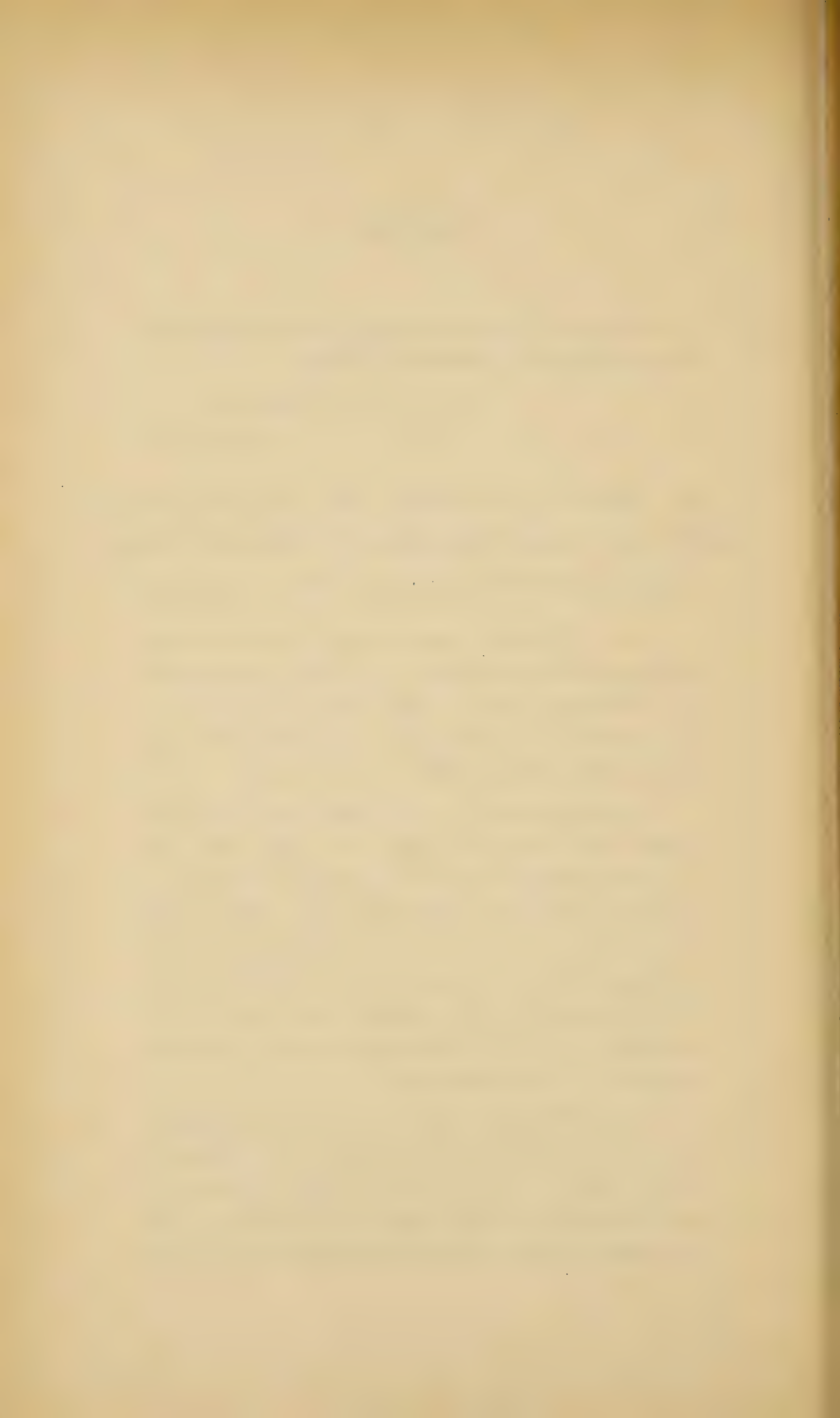
L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN,
Secretary."

The following resolution was adopted by the Building and Loan Association of Newburgh, which Mr. Barnes served twenty-four years as treasurer:

"At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Building and Loan Association of Newburgh, New York, held on Thursday, the seventh day of February, 1935, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, that we the Board of Directors learn with deepest regret of the death on February fifth, 1935, of our esteemed Treasurer, JAMES WARING BARNES, who devoted the best years of his life to the development of the interests of this community. His kindly, noble, faithful and devoted services have been an inspiration to his fellow associates and to every member of this Association.

"James Waring Barnes was elected to membership on the Board of Directors at the meeting held in May, 1903. He was elected Treasurer of the Association at the meeting held in May, 1911, and continued in that office until his death. Dur-



BARNES

ing these long years of service he has been a loyal and ardent advocate of the Association, a safe and wise director and a trusted and competent treasurer. His reputation in the community for integrity and unquestioned honesty gave added strength to the organization he served.

"As he served this Association, so he served his church, his community and the multitude of customers who had been patrons of his dry goods business in the half century of its existence. There is not a mar on his reputation, nor will there be, as he lived daily a clean Christian life, a life which will stand the most searching scrutiny.

"In recognition of the great value of the services which he rendered and in particular to perpetuate the record of those deeds done for the Association, the Board of Directors of the Building and Loan Association of Newburgh, New York, at a special meeting thereof, held February seventh, 1935, do unanimously resolve that this minute be inscribed upon the record of this meeting and a copy thereof transmitted to the family of the deceased with deep and sincere sympathy.

WM. W. HAWKS, *President*,
L. W. PELLETT, *Secretary*."

BARNES

Mr. Barnes was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Newburgh and a trustee for over forty years. The following resolution was adopted by the Committee for the Official Board:

“WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his all wise Providence to translate from the church militant to the church triumphant our efficient church official, devout member, and most loyal friend of the church, Mr. James W. Barnes,

“THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Official Board of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church express its sincere sympathy to his loved ones for the loss they have sustained.

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that his exemplary life of noble service, self-sacrifice, and devotion to high ideals, through the practice of which he erected for himself an eternal monument, be an incentive which shall actuate us as individuals and as a Board to attain on to the same noble achievements.

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and a

BARNES

copy of the same be spread on the minutes of the Official Board.

Committee for the Official Board.

HOWARD E. THOMPSON,
LEGRAND W. PELLETT,
LEROY GARWRIGHT."

Mr. Barnes took a keen interest in all civic matters and charitable institutions, and was ever ready to assist a worthy undertaking. He devoted much of his time to the Geraldine-Warner Refuge for Boys, which he served most ably as director and assistant treasurer for many years. His fellow directors expressed their appreciation of his co-operation in the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, in the good pleasure of God, director and assistant treasurer Barnes has been called away from us by death after a long, full life of good works, be it

"RESOLVED, that we the other directors of the Geraldine-Warner Refuge, Incorporated, do hereby express our deep sense of loss in his death, whose faithful service as Assistant Treasurer and wise counsel as a director helped mightily in giving form and reality to the work concretely

BARNES

begun by us, and also by these resolutions would we express to Mrs. James W. Barnes and to Mr. Barnes' son our sympathy with them, experiencing a deeper loss than ours. Be it also

"RESOLVED, that these resolutions be inscribed on our minutes and a copy be sent to Mrs. James W. Barnes.

Attest, J. SCOTT KING, Secretary.

"Ordered in meeting of directors,
February 20, 1935."

There was scarcely a phase of civic life with which Mr. Barnes was not identified during his long and honorable career. He served as a member of the Board of Education and as trustee of the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association. He was an enthusiastic member of the Newburgh Chapter Sons of the American Revolution which he joined in 1910 and which he served as historian and treasurer. He took a keen interest in all matters of interest to the Society and was one of the most active members of the Newburgh Chapter at the time of his death. The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, recorded with profound sorrow the passing of

BARNES

a friend and beloved compatriot and extended its sincere sympathy to Mr. Barnes' family.

Mr. Barnes was affiliated with the Newburgh Kiwanis Club of which he was one of the first members. The following resolution is indicative of the high regard in which he was held by the members of the club:

"At the meeting of Newburgh Kiwanis Club held on January 31st, the members stood in silent reverence as a tribute to the memory of your beloved husband and our fellow-member.

"By order of the members in meeting assembled, I was requested to assure you of the heavy loss sustained by Kiwanis through the calling home of our late respected member.

"'Jim', as we affectionately knew him, brought to Kiwanis the same sincerity and devotion, the same loyalty and whole-heartedness that characterized his affiliation with his church and with all the many organizations which enjoyed his support.

"As church member, merchant and man, it may well be said of him: 'There are some whose name and remembrance is sweet' and of these 'Jim' was surely not the least.

BARNES

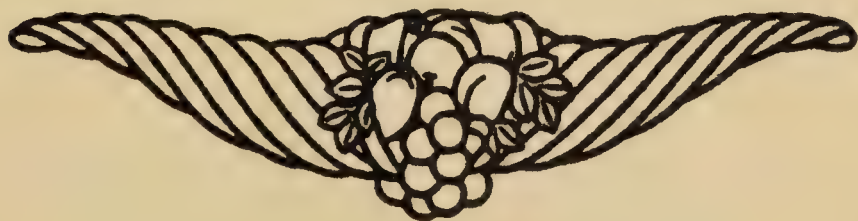
"As individuals and as a Club, we sincerely trust that the consolations of the Almighty, and the deep human affection of those near and dear to you, will help to lighten the heavy burden you have been called upon to bear.

"May you be enabled to carry on 'until the day dawns and the shadows flee away' with the coming of that bright morning when 'we all shall meet again'.

ROBINSON BENTLEY, *Secretary.*"

Mr. Barnes married (first), in 1882, Sarah Frances Owen, daughter of Nelson Owen of Goshen. They became the parents of a son, Nathaniel Waring Barnes, a resident of New York City. Sarah Frances (Owen) Barnes died December 7, 1907.

Mr. Barnes married (second), October 5, 1911, Cornelia Deyo Bloomer, daughter of Jacob A. Bloomer of Balmville, New York.





Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

W.D. Bryan

BERGEN

DE WITT BERGEN, son of Leffert T. and Mary C. (Earle) Bergen, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, October 4, 1853, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, February 12, 1934.

He was educated in private and public schools of his native city and later graduated from the Dutchess County Academy in Poughkeepsie, a school of high standing at the time, where many members of the Bergen family received their early training, among them Jacob I. Bergen, surrogate of Brooklyn, New York. After completing his education Mr. Bergen and his father were for several years engaged in farming in New Hackensack, New Jersey.

Mr. Bergen began his business career in 1877 with the Passiac Zinc Company of New York City which later merged with the New Jersey Zinc Company. He began at the very bottom and gradually was promoted to cashier, a position which he filled most capably and to the entire satisfaction of his employers for more than fifteen years. His exceptional ability and sterling qualities attracted the attention of several prominent New York business men,

BERGEN

among them Mr. John T. Underwood and a warm friendship, which was destined to have a strong and lasting influence on Mr. Bergen's career, developed between these two men.

The typewriting machine, then in its infancy, was beginning to occupy the attention of farseeing business men who sensed its great commercial possibilities. Mr. Bergen severed his connection with the New Jersey Zinc Company in the early nineties and became associated with the Typewriter Inspection Company of New York at the time when Mr. Underwood acquired the Wagner Typewriter Company. In 1893, when this company was reorganized as the Underwood Typewriter Company, Mr. Bergen was appointed treasurer and from then on until shortly before his death, his name has been prominently identified with the development of the company and the entire industry. He was one of the original incorporators of the Underwood Typewriter Company and its phenomenal success and growth from a small concern with ten thousand dollars capital into a world wide organization with

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an authorized capital of fifteen million dollars and distributing its product in every part of the world, is in a large measure due to Mr. Bergen's foresight and unusual ability.

The first factory of the Underwood Typewriter Company was in Bayonne, New Jersey, with headquarters on Vesey Street in New York City where Mr. Bergen was in charge of the office. From here he ably directed the affairs of the company and much of its early success must be credited to Mr. Bergen and his men who made up the Vesey Street force. He was a man of an affable and sunny disposition and his warm personality endeared him to every man on the staff and won their unquestioned loyalty. He was affectionately known as "Daddy" Bergen to every one at headquarters and later throughout the entire organization.

In June, 1901, when larger quarters became necessary, Hartford, Connecticut, was selected as the most favorable location. The old Hartford Cycle Works buildings on Capitol Avenue were taken over and the entire plant and working force of about three hun-

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dred moved from Bayonne. During the next twenty-five years the number of employees increased to well over five thousand and the company became the most important manufacturing concern in the capitol city. This tremendous growth and the many changes that consequently became necessary naturally carried with it greater responsibilities for those at the head of the company, but Mr. Bergen, as treasurer, met every problem wisely and his judgment and decisions were never questioned.

Mr. Bergen was deeply interested in the welfare and health of the employees and largely through his efforts the company was one of the first in Connecticut to improve working conditions on a large scale. A drinking water refrigerating system was installed and lunch rooms, where meals were served at cost, as well as a finely equipped hospital were provided. Mr. Bergen worked long and quietly to secure appropriations for these improvements, which thirty years ago were commonly looked upon as unnecessary expenditures. Mr. Bergen was ever concerned with making the lot of the workers easier and as he sensed their

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needs he used his influence to meet them. In this he was aided and encouraged by Mr. Underwood, who also realized that there can be no truly successful production without the good will and cooperation of the employees.

During his long association with the Underwood Typewriter Company, Mr. Bergen saw many remarkable and epoch-making changes and innovations. The Company was first to recognize the possibilities of manufacturing machines equipped for foreign languages. Immediately after the World War, a Hebrew machine was constructed and put upon the market and its success was instantaneous. In 1926 a Chinese typewriter was produced. Great care and thought went into the planning of this machine which has nearly two thousand characters as compared with the average of eighty-four on American machines. Mr. Bergen took great interest in the development of this complex typewriter and had the satisfaction of seeing it become a success.

In 1927, the merger of the Underwood Typewriter Company with the Elliot Fisher Company took place,

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and Mr. Bergen retired from active business. He then removed from Brooklyn, where for more than forty years he had lived at the St. George's Hotel, to Poughkeepsie and spent the remainder of his days in quiet retirement. He was well known in Poughkeepsie as well as in Brooklyn and had many intimate friends in both places.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and served the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn as deacon for fifteen years. His club memberships were in the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Amrita of Poughkeepsie and the Hardware Club of New York City.

Mr. Bergen married, September 16, 1885, Annie M. Van Benschoten, daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Ver Vailen) Van Benschoten, of Dutchess County, New York.



BRIGDEN

THE surname Brigden, also spelled Bridgen and Brigen, is of ancient origin and is found in early records of Sussex and Kent Counties, England.

THOMAS BRIGDEN, of Faversham, Kent County, England, came to America from Sandwich in the ship "Hercules" in 1635, accompanied by his wife, Thomasine, their two children, Sarah and Thomas, Jr., and the latter's wife, Mildred. He settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, March 3, 1636. He died June 20, 1668, and his wife died March 12, 1669. Their third child, Zachariah, who became a well known preacher and resided in Stonington, Connecticut, was born in Charlestown, August 2, 1639.

THOMAS BRIGDEN, son of Thomas and Thomasine Brigden, was born in England and died, July 24, 1683, in Charlestown. He married in England, Mildred Catrick, only daughter of Michael Catrick of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She died in Charlestown in July, 1726, at the age of ninety-six.

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Children:

- (1) Sarah, born January 3, 1656, baptized August 5, 1660.
- (2) Zachariah, born August 8, 1658, baptized August 5, 1660.
- (3) Thomas, of whom further.
- (4) John, born September 29, 1661.
- (5) Michael, born June 5, 1664, died June 12, 1709.
- (6) Nathaniel, born December 30, 1666.
- (7) Timothy, born December 18, 1670.
- (8) Elias, born January 26, 1673.

THOMAS BRIGDEN, son of Thomas and Mildred (Catrick) Brigden, was baptized August 5, 1660. The name of his wife is not known.

THOMAS BRIGDEN, son of Thomas Brigden was born September 16, 1703, and died February 4, 1781. He resided in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

He married (first), February 16, 1726, Grace Livermore, who was born in 1705, and died January 26, 1767. He married (second), March 24, 1768,

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Martha Boardman, widow of Thomas Boardman.
She died October 21, 1789.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Johanna.
- (2) Grace, born in 1729, died August 19, 1819.
- (3) Rebecca, born in 1732, died March 13, 1829.
- (4) Thomas.
- (5) Jonathan, married, March 2, 1761, Elizabeth Boardman, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Crane) Boardman.
- (6) William, born August 3, 1740, died in 1750.
- (7) Michael, of whom further.
- (8) Sarah, born August 9, 1747.
- (9) Timothy, born March 26, 1749.

MICHAEL BRIGDEN, son of Thomas and Grace (Livermore) Brigden was born November 26, 1743, and died January 21, 1828.

He married, November 2, 1773, Catherine Perrin, who was born in 1745, and died October 1, 1820, daughter of Dr. Thomas Perrin. Dr. Perrin served in the Revolutionary War as a volunteer in the

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Wethersfield Lexington Alarm Company, April, 1775.

Children:

- (1) Michael, of whom further.
- (2) Katharine, born October 5, 1776.
- (3) Hezekiah, born October 24, 1777.
- (4) Harriet, born January 28, 1780, married Eleazer Badger.
- (5) Thomas, born July 4, 1783.
- (6) Catherine, born November 25, 1784, died June 1, 1872.
- (7) William, born January 24, 1788.
- (8) Hezekiah Whiting, born May 10, 1798.

MICHAEL BRIGDEN, son of Michael and Catherine (Perrin) Brigden was born November 2, 1774, and died June 16, 1815. He owned and operated a chair-making shop.

Michael Brigden married, January 3, 1809, Asenath Woodhouse, who was born in 1783, and died August 12, 1866.

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Children:

- (1) Russell, of whom further.
- (2) Martha, born November 30, 1810, died October 1, 1854.

RUSSELL BRIGDEN, son of Michael and Asenath (Woodhouse) Brigden, was born October 13, 1809, and died in Moravia, New York, March 12, 1886. He removed from Enfield, Connecticut, to Enfield Falls, New York.

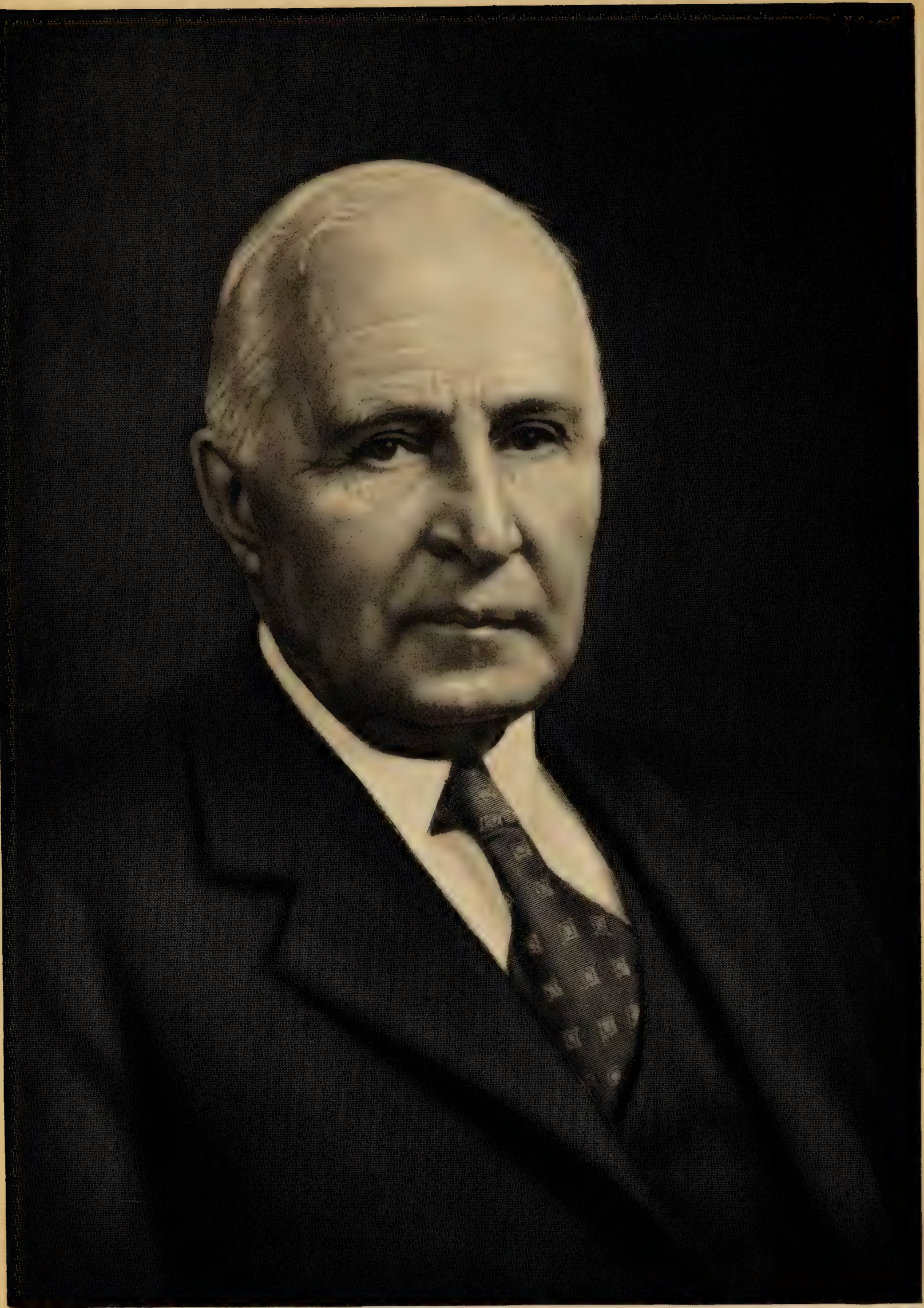
Russell Brigden married (first), Amanda Pinkerton, who was born March 27, 1811. He married (second), Mary Jane French, who was born in Dresserville, October 4, 1829, and died in Moravia, April 12, 1907.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Timothy.
- (2) Susan.
- (3) Sarah Amanda.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Carrie.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn. N.Y.

A. E. Bradley

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(2) Alice.

(3) Arthur Eugene, of whom further.

ARTHUR EUGENE BRIGDEN, son of Russell and Mary Jane (French) Brigden, was born April 27, 1861, in Moravia, New York, and died March 22, 1934, in Rochester, New York. A man of varied and marked abilities, his active career embraced two widely separated lines of endeavor, and the record of his splendid achievements in both fields will long be an inspiration to those who were privileged to know him. His life disproves the theory, held by many, that a clergyman can not be a successful business man, for after a noteworthy career in the ministry, he entered business life in Rochester to become one of the leaders in insurance circles in Western New York.

Mr. Brigden received his preliminary education in the public schools in Moravia and the Moravia High school and then entered Syracuse University from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Ph.B. Desiring to enter the ministry, he enrolled at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1886,

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and completed his course three years later. On July 29, 1889, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Genesee at Attica, New York, and at once took up his duties as pastor of the Attica Presbyterian Church where for a period of eighteen years of active service, he faithfully served the church and the community. The young people found in him a staunch friend and wise counselor and many of them owe their success in life to his loving guidance. Sympathy with youth and its problems remained to the end one of Mr. Brigden's predominant characteristics. Later in life, when material success had come to him in abundance, he aided many young people in obtaining an education, doing so in his own quiet way and asking no return but the pleasure it afforded him to be of service. Letters received by Mrs. Brigden at the time of his death from many to whom this aid meant the turning point in their careers, show that Mr. Brigden's trust was not misplaced and that his help was appreciated to the fullest extent.

There was general regret in Attica when Mr. Brigden in 1907, announced his intention of removing

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to Rochester to again take up the life insurance work, in which he had been engaged during the interval between his graduation from Syracuse University and entrance into the Auburn Theological Seminary. That the loss of his service to the Attica Presbyterian Church was deeply felt is shown by the following resolutions adopted February 19, 1907, and inscribed on the Minutes of the records of the church:

“Resolved, That owing to the resignation of our pastor, the Rev. A. E. Brigden, we wish to express our appreciation of his services and the results accomplished during his long pastorate of nearly eighteen years —

“For the interest he has taken in all measures pertaining to the welfare of the Church and Society and for the large increase in membership during his pastorate.

“For his labors in the rural district in connection with the Church and Home Sabbath School Work, greatly appreciated by many unable to attend religious services.

“Resolved, We wish to express our appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs. Brigden, the faithful wife and co-worker of our pastor.

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“For her marked ability as a Bible instructor and for her long and successful work as a teacher in the Bible Class in connection with our Sabbath School.

“In severing the pleasant associations so long existing between Pastor and Society we feel we voice the sentiment of every member of the Church and Congregation, in extending both to Mr. and Mrs. Brigden, their best wishes and for success wherever they may be called and may God’s blessing attend them.

“Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the Church Record.

(Signed)

J. H. LOOMIS, *Clerk of Session.*”

Immediately upon his arrival in Rochester, Mr. Brigden became associated with Mr. B. G. Bennett, then general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and success attended him from the beginning. He was particularly adapted to the business, endowed as he was with a genial personality, fine oratorical ability and a wide knowledge of human nature and it was not long before he became special agent for the company.

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Mr. Brigden was generally considered a leader among insurance men of the city and was widely known all over the state as an agent of great ability. In 1921 he was elected president of the Rochester Life Underwriters Association and during his term of office did much constructive work of lasting benefit to the association. His connection with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company ended with his death, after twenty-seven years of loyal and efficient service, a period of steady advancement and steadily increasing prosperity for his company.

While Mr. Brigden's business interests demanded most of his time and attention, he never lost his interest in the church and in 1906, Auburn Theological Seminary honored him by electing him a member of the board of trustees. He served in this capacity until 1908. He was an active member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, consistently aiding in its welfare and progress and during the World War occupying the pulpit in the absence of Dr. Paul Moore Strayer.

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Mr. Brigden will long be remembered in Rochester as a business leader, prominent churchman and citizen of the finest type. Every worthy civic project was assured of his support, financially and morally. The full extent of his charities will never be fully known for it was not his way to make a display of giving. Material success did not destroy his love for the simple and wholesome things of life. He was very fond of nature, finding rest and relaxation in frequent trips to his country home at Marathon. Mrs. Brigden shared with him his great interest in agriculture and was his co-worker in this respect as she had been in earlier days during his pastorate in Attica.

Mr. Brigden was a charter member of Phi Kappa Psi, a director of Auburn Theological Seminary, 1906-1908; member of Rochester Chamber of Commerce; Society of the Genesee and of the Masonic Orders, including the Rochester Consistory and Damascus Temple. He was also a member and past president of the Rochester Life Underwriters Association and took a keen interest in all public and civic movements of a constructive nature.



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Expressions of sorrow and tributes to his memory came to Mrs. Brigden upon his passing from people in all walks of life and especially from those, to whom, in their youth, he had been a friend and advisor. The following are excerpts from a typical letter of this sort written by Mr. Frank W. Lynch, executive secretary of the Round Table International of Chicago, Illinois:

"Dear Mrs. Brigden:

"* * * * *

"I shall never forget my experience with Mr. Brigden more than five years ago when I went to Rochester on my first official visit as secretary of this organization and how happy he was over the opportunity of talking to me and over such manner of success as had been granted me. I came away at that time as I had come away so many times in my youth from a conference with him, encouraged and invigorated.

"You know your husband was like that, always encouraging, always thinking of others and his life and its influence is by no means spent because he has passed into Eternity." * * * * *

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The following addressed to Mrs. Brigden is from the "In Memoriam" organization of Syracuse University:

"My dear Madam:

"It is with keen personal sorrow that I pen these lines in acknowledgment of the lucid article prepared for the papers by Mr. Brigden's private secretary and received by me today. Copies thereof will be mailed as soon as possible to the classmates of our Active List and to the families of the In Memoriam List that have expressed a wish to receive them.

"Four years ago this autumn it was my privilege to meet Arthur in Rochester and to enjoy an all too short, close, heartfelt visit with him. It recalled a similar experience that Arthur had years before with my brother, Charlie, who went Home from South Africa in 1927. And the same week, with Arthur's help, the voice of another classmate of ours, Jeannette Curry Fuller, greeted me in Rochester.

"Be assured of the sympathy of all his classmates with you in your profound sorrow and grief. May I close with a stanza from my

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Mornings Devotions? I know not the author's name.

*" 'Out of the deep a shadow,
Then a spark:
Out of the cloud a silence,
Then a lark:
Out of the heart a rapture,
Then a pain:
Out of the cold dead ashes,
Life again.'*

Sincerely,

HENRY LEWIS TAYLOR."

A classmate, Rev. Louis F. Ruf, D.D., Superintendent of Church Extension work, who had the pleasure of attending church with Mr. Brigden in Rochester only a short time before his death, wrote:

"He entered Auburn in the fall of 1886 as a man maturer than the others. He had been in the life insurance business after leaving Syracuse University. He was a genial, friendly, gracious gentleman and an average student.

"Dr. Brigden was modest. I esteemed him highly."





Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Carrie Gardner Bridger

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Mrs. Brigden received many other messages of condolence, showing how wide had been the spread of her husband's influence and how genuine the love and affection inspired by his well-lived life.

Arthur Eugene Brigden married, December 31, 1886, Carrie Gardner, daughter of Nelson and Angeline (Lewis) Gardner of Marathon, New York. Mrs. Brigden traces her ancestry on the paternal side to the crusades and her ancestors in this country were passengers on the "Mayflower" and took part in the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. Brigden, who resides in Rochester and Marathon, New York, has long been a leader and pioneer in the development of the State Extension Service in Home Economics with headquarters in the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. During the war she helped to carry forward work which led to the conservation of food, clothing, fuel, and human life. After the war, when a peace time organization was contemplated, she helped to organize the Cortland County Home

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Bureau and was identified with the organization of Farm and Home Bureaus in other counties.

In 1919, she was chairman of a committee for the organization of the first State Federation of Home Bureaus in the United States. She became the first president of this organization, continuing in the position through re-election for four years. Upon her retirement from the presidency, she was named the only honorary president of the organization. Another honor conferred upon her was that of having the first Home Bureau scholarship in the State College of Home Economics named the Carrie Gardner Brigden Home Bureau Scholarship. She had suggested that the women identified with the Home Bureaus create such a scholarship and took a leading part in the organization necessary for the success of this work. The scholarship, which has helped one or more self-supporting young women annually for the last eight years to complete their studies at the State College of Home Economics, was in 1935, awarded to the granddaughter of Mrs. Brigden, Miss Doris Gould Brigden, not because of her relation-

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ship to the founder, but because of her qualifications as an excellent student and leader among the undergraduates.

Mrs. Brigden was the first woman to serve in a national capacity in connection with the development of the women's participation in the American Farm Bureau Federation. She was, also, one of the first American women to start the organization of the Associated Country Women of the World and was a representative from the United States at the conference of Rural Women's Organizations which was held in London, England, from April 30 to May 3, 1929, under the auspices of the International Council of Women. On that occasion Mrs. Brigden, who was chosen a member of the Liaison Committee, delivered a fine address on "Extension Work in the United States." When the New York State Agricultural Society celebrated its one hundredth anniversary at Albany, January 20, 1932, Mrs. Brigden's paper on "Changes in Home and Farm Life During the Last Hundred Years" was acknowledged as one of the most interesting of the session.

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Mrs. Brigden has been active in other state organizations of rural people and has served on many important state committees appointed by the Governor and otherwise. Among these, she made perhaps the most significant contributions as a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Twenty-one, which was named by the Governor to study the rural schools of the state and to make recommendations whereby opportunities of rural and city school children might be equalized. She not only participated in these recommendations, but was active in behalf of the revision of the state education laws, which carried the recommendations of the Committee of Twenty-one over into reality through legislation.

More recently, Mrs. Brigden served on a committee appointed by the Governor to study the costs of public education in New York State. Her counsel is in demand wherever matters of state-craft are under discussion, her special interest being related to the progressive development of rural home and community life and the further development of educa-



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tional opportunities for all of the citizens of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Brigden were the parents of a son, Lawrence Brewster Brigden, born June 26, 1891. He is a resident of Marathon, New York, where he is engaged in poultry farming on a large scale. He married Ruth Gould Warner of Auburn, New York, and they are the parents of Doris Gould, born June 23, 1914, and Lawrence Eugene, born April 19, 1919.





Engraved by Campbell

George H. Choome

CAHOONE

GEORGE HAMILTON CAHOONE, son of George Hamilton and Charlotte Stieb (Clark) Cahoone, was born August 6, 1860, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he died May 17, 1933. He was a descendant of an old and distinguished New England family of Scotch ancestry, founded in America by William Cahoone, who settled in Swanzey, Massachusetts, in 1669.

George Hamilton Cahoone attended the public schools in Providence and then found employment with the well known drug firm, George L. Claflin & Company of that city. He soon became greatly interested in his work and decided to learn the drug business. With a determination that later in life was to be one of his chief characteristics, and not often found in a boy of his age, he applied himself to the task and soon found favor with his employers who gave him the opportunity to learn and become acquainted with the various departments in the wholesale drug business.

After three years with George L. Claflin & Company, he was offered a position as clerk in the drug

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store of Dr. Albert L. Calder in Providence, who agreed to instruct him in pharmacy and prepare him for the State Board Examination, which he passed four years later.

Always ambitious, far sighted and energetic, Mr. Cahoone was not content with the knowledge he had acquired and realizing that a business training is of great value to the professional man, he entered the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College in Providence and completed the full course in eighteen months.

At the end of this period he decided to give up the drug trade and secured a position as salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Benjamin G. Chase & Son of Providence. His next employment was with Day Sons & Company as cashier, which position he held until 1884.

In the latter year came the turning point in Mr. Cahoone's career and he found himself engaged in the business in which he was to make a conspicuous success. Foster & Bailey, now T. W. Foster & Bro.

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Company, leading manufacturing jewelers, offered Mr. Cahoone a position as their western traveling representative. He accepted this offer and was successful from the start. His pleasing personality and tireless energy were attributes which soon made him one of the leading salesmen in the organization, and it now became his ambition to establish himself as a manufacturer of jewelry. He had entirely mastered the sales department and now set about to learn the production end of the business.

In 1886, in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. William Blakeley and Mr. John C. Schott, he purchased the plant and machinery of Hunt & Owen, an old establish jewelry manufacturing firm in Providence, then located on Broad Street, and began to manufacture a general line of gold filled jewelry.

Success attended this venture from the very beginning, and under Mr. Cahoone's able management the business soon increased to such proportions that it became necessary to find larger quarters. After a short time Mr. Schott resigned from the firm which now became known as George H. Cahoone & Com-

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pany, and in 1894 the plant was moved to the then new Manufacturers' Building. On April 1, 1906, the firm was incorporated as the George H. Cahoone Company with Mr. Cahoone as president and treasurer.

The firm now produced a line of imitations of fine platinum diamond set jewelry, which was to give the concern a national reputation. Mr. Cahoone installed machinery of the latest type and spared no time, effort, or money in the production of his articles, many of which were so perfect in detail as to defy an expert.

It was part of Mr. Cahoone's creed to give value, and his strict adherence to this principle, coupled with his integrity and high business standards, won for him and his company high respect and confidence throughout the trade.

The George H. Cahoone Company maintained offices and salesrooms in the Fifth Avenue Building in New York and in the Heyworth Building in Chicago.

The success of the company which began to man-

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ufacture an ordinary line of jewelry in a modest way and gradually became recognized as one of the leading concerns of its kind, is entirely due to Mr. Cahoone's unusual ability and foresight.

Mr. Cahoone was a gentleman of a quiet and refined nature, considerate and unassuming; he never lost sight of the other man's viewpoint and took a genuine interest in the welfare of his employees. He was a Republican in politics but never sought public office, though he was greatly interested in the activities of his party. He was elected a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Providence in 1918, and served continuously until 1931, when ill health compelled him to resign. Mr. Cahoone was interested in and actively connected with several important enterprises outside of his own business. He was a director of the National Exchange Bank of Providence and of the Merchants Insurance Company. He was also a director and vice-president of the United States Ring Traveler Company, and for more than twenty years served as a director of the National Jewelers Board of Trade. Fraternally he was affli-

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ated with Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Athenaeum. His club memberships were in the Wannamoisett Country, the Turk's Head, the Pomham, the Economic and the Commercial. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church.

The following from the Board of Managers of the Exchange Branch, Industrial Trust Company of Providence is indicative of the high regard and affection in which Mr. Cahoone was held by his associates:

"GEORGE H. CAHOONE

"BORN AUGUST 6, 1860. DIED MAY 17, 1933.

"The members of the Board of Managers of the Exchange Branch, Industrial Trust Company, record with deep regret the death of their late associate,

MR. GEORGE H. CAHOONE,

which occurred at his home May 17, 1933, after a lingering illness.

"Throughout a long career he earned a position of unusual distinction and the esteem and

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affection of all those with whom he came in contact. The measure of his accomplishments is recorded in his activities in many fields of effort. His qualifications for industrial leadership received widespread recognition. He responded willingly to the call of public service, and for many years was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Providence. He was ready at all times to give aid and counsel and to contribute of his means and in personal effort to the promotion of the general welfare.

"His career was an example of typical American achievement.

"As a member of this Board he displayed the same zealous interest in advancing the aims and larger purposes for which our institution stands.

"He was an excellent companion, a courtly gentleman whose integrity was beyond question and whose honesty was above reproach. His word was a sacred obligation and his promise an inviolable covenant. He had the courage to do the right thing always.

"We shall always recall him with the tenderest affection and keep him fresh in our memory as a most kindly and charming man.

"To his family and friends the Board expresses its deepest sympathy in their bereavement and

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directs that the foregoing Memorial be spread on the records of this meeting, and a copy thereof be sent to his family.”

George H. Cahoone married October 28, 1885, Eugena Blakeley, daughter of William and Sarah (Tinkham) Blakeley; and they were the parents of one daughter, Edna Hamilton Cahoone.



GIBBONS

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant or, debruised by a bend argent charged with a torteau between two crosses crosslet pattee fitchée sable.

Crest: A lion's gamb erased and erect gules, charged with a bezant, holding a cross crosslet as in the arms.

(Burke's: "General Armory")

THE surname Gibbons, introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the form of Gilbertus, is now found in nearly every section of the United States.

Early American history abounds with records of members of this family who rendered useful and valuable service to the colonies. Chief among these is Major General Edward Gibbons of Boston, a military leader of distinction and one of the founders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, of which he served as captain during 1639, 1641, 1646 and 1654.

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An elm tree, planted by Major Gibbons in 1636, in the town of Winthrop, was known to succeeding generations as the Gibbons Elm. The tree, which grew to an enormous size stood like a sentinel over the town for 276 years until it was replaced, with impressive ceremonies, by another elm in 1912 with members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company participating in the exercises and honoring the memory of their distinguished founder.

PETER GIBBIN, American progenitor of the line herein followed, died December 25, 1729, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a joiner and according to a record left by his son Peter was an only son. He spent most of his adult life in Boston.

He married, May 19, 1726, Elizabeth Warren.
(*See Warren line.*)

Children:

- (1) John.
- (2) Elizabeth.
- (3) Thomas.
- (4) Peter; of whom further.

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PETER GIBBIN, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Warren) Gibbin, was born, April 30, 1730, in Waltham, Massachusetts, and died December 6, 1822, in Granville, Massachusetts. As his father died before he was born, he was reared by an aunt and uncle who lived in Westborough, Massachusetts. His uncle bound him out to John Bradish, in Hardwick, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of tanning and shoemaking. When he married, his uncle gave him twelve acres of land in Hardwick, on which he built a small log house. He removed to Granville, Massachusetts, in 1756 and purchased land, which he was clearing, when the Revolutionary War broke out. He enlisted in the army April 29, 1775, as a private in Captain Lemuel Ball's Company of Minute Men, Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment. He also served in Captain William Cooley's Company, Colonel John Moseley's Hampshire Company Regiment and upon his return to Granville became surveyor of highways. In 1782 he was appointed to the office of constable.

He married, December 7, 1751, Sarah Green,

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of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died in Granville, February 18, 1811.

Children:

- (1) Elizabeth, born November 7, 1752.
- (2) Peter, born August 1, 1754.
- (3) Lemuel, born October 1, 1756.
- (4) Bildad, born February 2, 1759.
- (5) Mary and Sarah (twins), born December 31, 1760.
- (6) Timothy, born February 22, 1762.
- (7) Sarah, born May 5, 1764.
- (8) Eli, of whom further.
- (9) Jedidiah, born February 18, 1770.
- (10) Mary, born August 1, 1772.
- (11) Hannah, born April 5, 1775.

ELI GIBBONS, son of Peter and Sarah (Green) Gibbin, was born, August 28, 1767, in Granville and died some time in 1847, in Franklin, New York.

He married Sarah Wells, born in Suffield, Connecticut, July 29, 1772, died in 1847 in Franklin, New York.

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Children:

- (1) Sophia, born March 17, 1791.
- (2) Timothy Wells (twin), of whom further.
- (3) Lucy Kent (twin), born April 19, 1793.
- (4) Polly, born June 9, 1795.
- (5) Nancy, born May 1, 1797.
- (6) Ruhannah D., born June 12, 1800.
- (7) Eli (twin), born April 17, 1802.
- (8) Dwight (twin), born April 17, 1802.
- (9) John Green, born July 26, 1804.
- (10) Sarah Jane, born July 26, 1808.
- (11) Henry Benjamin, born August 18, 1811.
- (12) Isaac Decatur, born February 1, 1818.

TIMOTHY WELLS GIBBONS, son of Eli and Sarah (Wells) Gibbons, was born April 19, 1793, in Granville, and died August 18, 1857, in Franklin, Delaware County, New York. He removed to Franklin in 1820.

He married, April 6, 1820, Ruby Seymour. (*See Seymour line.*)

Children:

- (1) Sarah J.

GIBBONS

- (2) Daniel T., died in 1904.
- (3) Deming, born June 20, 1822, died in 1864.
- (4) Dwight, of whom further.
- (5) Asa, born September 27, 1826, died December 26, 1901.
- (6) Lucy A., born December 27, 1829, died January 19, 1900.
- (7) Lewis H., died January 19, 1900.
- (8) Calista, born September 30, 1833, died December 26, 1866.
- (9) Jephthal H., died December 26, 1866.
- (10) Wells, born March 18, 1836.
- (11) Marshville, born September 3, 1838.
- (12) Eli, born September 23, 1840.
- (13) Junius, born August 30, 1844, died in 1862.

DWIGHT GIBBONS, son of Timothy Wells and Ruby (Seymour) Gibbons, was born August 5, 1824, in Franklin, New York, and died June 6, 1874, in Utica, New York.

As a young man he served his apprenticeship as a piano maker in New York City, and was later employed in London, England. Upon his return to New York, he speedily became recognized as an expert and

GIBBONS

in 1850, Frederick Starr, pioneer of the piano manufacturing industry in Rochester, engaged Dwight Gibbons to come to Rochester and take charge of his factory. The industry was then in its infancy, though it was in the day of concerts by such artists as Jenny Lind, L. M. Gottschalk, and the child wonder, Adelina Patti.

When Mr. Starr died in 1861, Mr. Gibbons succeeded to the business and produced what was then known as the Dwight Gibbons piano. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. Lyman L. Stone of Spencerport under the firm name Gibbons & Stone. Pianos at that time were made to order only and the business which was started in one small room in a building on the corner of East Main and Water Streets, grew rapidly. Mr. Gibbons' technical knowledge of the art of piano making, combined with the splendid business ability of himself and his partner, soon established the firm as the leading one of its kind in Rochester, and brought fame to the Gibbons and Stone instruments throughout the country.



Arthur J. Gibbons

GIBBONS

Dwight Gibbons married (first), April 12, 1848, Mary Jarvis, in London, England. She was born May 3, 1828, and died April 17, 1853, in Rochester. He married (second) December 11, 1854, Eliza Irwin of Rochester. She was born August 1, 1839, and died April 14, 1908.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) De Witt C., born March 12, 1849.
- (2) Elijah, born and died in 1850.
- (3) Arthur Jarvis, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Cora Eliza, born October 27, 1855.
- (2) Fred, born June 6, 1857, died February 21, 1879.
- (3) Minnie, born June 15, 1860, died in 1863.

ARTHUR JARVIS GIBBONS, son of Dwight and Mary (Jarvis) Gibbons, was born September 8, 1851, in Rochester. His birthplace was the old Gibbons homestead on Mortimer Street, which stood on the site formerly occupied by the old Masonic temple. Mr. Gibbons lived all his life in Rochester where he died November 27, 1933. He attended schools No.

GIBBONS

10 and No. 13 and was graduated from Satterlee Collegiate Institute after which he entered the University of Rochester.

He was always deeply interested in music and having completed his education decided to learn the art of piano making in his father's factory. From the outset he resolved to master every detail of the business, a determination aided and encouraged by his father who, step by step, taught him the rudiments of the business that had been his life's work. Upon his father's death in 1874, Mr. Gibbons became a member of the firm and in 1890 the business was reorganized with Mr. Gibbons as president and treasurer; Mrs. Jennie A. Stone, widow of Lyman L. Stone, original partner of Dwight Gibbons, as vice-president, and De Witt C. Gibbons, brother of Arthur J., as secretary. Upon the latter's death in 1919, the firm was incorporated as Gibbons and Stone, Inc., with Arthur J. Gibbons as president, Mrs. Jennie A. Stone, vice-president, and Ruby S. Gibbons, daughter of De Witt C. Gibbons, as secretary.

The reputation for quality of tone and fine work-

GIBBONS

manship so firmly established by Dwight Gibbons was further enhanced by his son, who continued as the active head of the concern, until he retired in 1929 and sold his interest to the Levis Music Store. His retirement broke the last link that had connected the Gibbons name with the piano industry for two generations and ended the record of his long and honorable business career.

It was always interesting to hear Mr. Gibbons tell of days in Rochester and the many changes which took place during his time on Main Street. When the Gibbons & Stone store first opened there were no retail establishments on the south side of the bridge over the Genesee River and there was a stately residence on East Avenue and Main Street, the present location of the Triangle Building.

In furthering the development of his business Mr. Gibbons showed much originality. The catalogues issued by Gibbons & Stone which he compiled were especially noteworthy and displayed many unique features. One, containing a list of the users of Gibbons & Stone pianos read like a directory of notables

GIBBONS

in the musical, educational, civic and business circles of Western New York, interspersed with many world-famous names.

It was not alone in the mechanical branch of the musical world that Mr. Gibbons occupied a prominent place; he became known as a keen critic whose opinions were widely sought and highly valued and this unusual combination of musical culture with sound business sense had much to do with the high level the products of his factory reached and consistently maintained.

As one of the leading business men of the city, as well as a representative of one of its oldest families, Mr. Gibbons took a real interest in every movement for the advancement and improvement of Rochester and the general welfare of his fellow citizens. He had few fraternal affiliations, but was, for many years, a member of Valley Lodge 109, F. and A. M. He was also a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, which he joined in his college days.

Mr. Gibbons married, August 25, 1874, Minnie E. Culross, born August 25, 1852, died February 16,

GIBBONS

1896. She was the daughter of James R. Culross and Mary (Newman) Culross and granddaughter of Alexander Culross of Prescott, Canada.

Children:

- (1) Emma C., born July 25, 1875.
- (2) Alice N., born December 9, 1876.
- (3) Dwight, born October 13, 1881.



WARREN

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent a chief chequy or and azure.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wivern, wings expanded.

Motto: Pro Patria Mori.

(Matthews: "American Armoury")

RECORD of the Warren family is found as early as the tenth century. In the year, 900, King Charles of France conferred on Rollo (or Rolf) the Duchy afterward called Normandy. Rollo, who was a Dane, married Poppa, a daughter of Bevangarius, Count of Bayeaux, and died in 931. William, son of Rollo, and second Duke of Normandy, married Adela, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis. William was killed in 948, his wife died in 960. They were the parents of Walter de H. Martine and Richard the "Fearless," who married Gunnora, daughter of a Danish knight, who were the parents of Richard II and Robert the "Magnificent," who was father of William the Conqueror. Walter de H. Martine married Herfastes, daughter of a Danish knight. Their son, William de

WARREN

Warren, was first Earl of Warren in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph de Forta, their son, William de Warren, was second Earl of Warrenne in Normandy. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England and participated in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. William, pleased with his bravery, created him Earl of Warren and Surrey, and gave him lands in practically every county in England. He married Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror. The line continues through William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Isabel, third daughter of Hugh the Great, Earl of Vernandoise. Their son, William, third Earl of Surrey, was slain in the second Crusade. His heir, Reginald de Warren, married Adela, daughter of Sir Roger de Mowbray, Knight, renowned leader of the second Crusade. William de Warren, son of Reginald and Adela Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William de Hayden. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Alice, daughter of Roger de Townsend. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh de Port. Their son, Sir Edward Warren, married Maud, daughter of Richard de Skeyton.

WARREN

Their son, Sir Edward Warren, married Cicely, daughter of Nicholas de Eaton. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wymington. Their son, Sir Lawrence Warren, married Margery, daughter of High Bulkley. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stanley. Their son, Sir Lawrence Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Leigh. Their son, William Warren, married Anne. Their son, John Warren, married Elizabeth. Their son, John Warren, was of Headbury and the father of Christopher Warren, whose son William Warren, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Mable of Calstock in Cornwall.

Christopher Warren, son of William and Anne (Mable) Warren, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Webb of Sidnam.

RICHARD WARREN, son of Christopher and Alice (Webb) Warren, and a successful merchant of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, England, was one of the Pilgrims who came to New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and a signer of the compact. He married Elizabeth (Juatt) Marsh, who followed

WARREN

him to New England in 1623, on the ship "James" or "Ann." She died in Plymouth in 1673. Richard Warren died in Plymouth in 1628.

The Warren line in America has a twofold connection with the Gibbons line, first, through the direct descent herein followed and second, through the Church line to Richard Warren of the Mayflower. The connections, through the Church line, is as follows: Richard Warren was the father of Elizabeth Warren, who came to America with her mother in 1623. She married, in 1638, Richard Church. They were the parents of Caleb Church, who married, December 16, 1667, Joanna Sprague. Caleb and Joanna (Sprague) Church were the parents of Rebecca Church, born in 1678, and married Joshua Warren, of whom further.

JOHN WARREN, born in England about 1585, came to America in 1630 and settled in Watertown, where he was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631. He died in Watertown, December 13, 1667. He was a man of prominence in Watertown, a property owner and a selectman during the years 1636-40.

WARREN

He married, Margaret, surname unknown, who died November 6, 1662. His will, dated November 30, 1667, was proved December 17 of that year.

Children:

- (1) John, born in England in 1622, admitted a freeman May 18, 1645.
- (2) Mary, married October 30, 1642, John Bigelow.
- (3) Elizabeth, married in 1654, James Knapp.
- (4) Daniel, of whom further.

DANIEL WARREN, son of John and Margaret Warren, was born in England in 1628. He took the oath of fidelity in Watertown in 1652.

He married, December 16, 1650, Mary Barron, of Watertown, who died February 13, 1715-16.

Children:

- (1) Mary, born November 29, 1651, died May 12, 1734; married John Child.
- (2) Daniel, born October 6, 1653; selectman many times; representative in 1701.
- (3) Hannah, married in 1675, David Mead.
- (4) Elizabeth, married in 1681, Jonathan Tainter.

WARREN

- (5) Sarah, born July 4, 1658.
- (6) Susanna, born December 26, 1663, died in 1678.
- (7) John, born March 5, 1665-66.
- (8) Joshua, of whom further.
- (9) Grace, born March 14, 1671-72, married Joseph Morse, Jr., of Watertown.

JOSHUA WARREN, son of Daniel and Mary (Barron) Warren, was born July 4, 1668, and died January 30, 1760, in Watertown.

He married, about 1695, Rebecca Church of Watertown, who died April 1, 1767, in Watertown.

Children:

- (1) Lydia, born November, 1696.
- (2) Joshua, born January 4, 1698; married Elizabeth Harris.
- (3) Nathaniel, born May 25, 1700; married in 1725, Susannah Cullin.
- (4) Rebecca.
- (5) Mary.
- (6) Elizabeth, of whom further.
- (7) Abigail, born December 20, 1705.

WARREN

- (8) Susannah, baptized February 2, 1706-07; married Bezaleel Flagg.
- (9) Hannah, born June 2, 1708; married, February 13, 1730, Uriah Rice.
- (10) Prudence, born December 5, 1709.
- (11) Daniel, born July 28, 1713.
- (12) Phineas.

ELIZABETH WARREN, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Church) Warren, was born, June 19, 1704, in Watertown. She married, May 19, 1726, Peter Gibbin, of Boston. (*See Gibbons Line.*)



SEYMOUR

Arms: Gules, two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards or.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a phoenix in flames proper with wings expanded or.

Motto: Foy pour devoir.

(Matthews: "American Armoury")

AUTHORITIES on the origin of surnames agree that Seymour is derived from "Saint Maur," a place in Normandy and that the nobles who founded the line in England came with William the Conqueror. The first member of this historically prominent family mentioned in the early records is Roger de Sancto Maur, or Seymour, who lived during the reign of Henry I. The ancient seats of the family were Windy Penhow and Seymour Castle in Monmouthshire. At a later period Wiltshire became the family seat.

RICHARD SEYMOUR, son of Sir Edward and Elizabeth (Champernoun) Seymour, was born about 1595 in Berry Pomeroy, England, and died November 26, 1655, at Norwalk, Connecticut. His mother was

SEYMOUR

the daughter of Sir Arthur Champernoun of Dartington.

Richard Seymour emigrated to America in 1639, settled first at Hartford, Connecticut.

He married, in England, Mercy Rachleigh. She married (second) John Steele of Farmington.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of Richard and Mercy (Rachleigh) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut.

He married Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson of Hartford. She was one of the original members of the South Church of Hartford.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of John and Mary (Watson) Seymour, was born June 12, 1666, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died May 17, 1748.

He married, December 18, 1693, Elizabeth Webster, granddaughter of Governor John Webster. She died May 15, 1752-54.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of John and Elizabeth (Webster) Seymour, was born December 25, 1694.

SEYMOUR

He married (first), June 25, 1718, Lydia Mason. He married (second), Hannah Ensign, daughter of Captain John Ensign.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of John and Lydia (Mason) Seymour, was born November 24, 1726, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died February 2, 1809.

He married, June 19, 1749, Lydia Wadsworth, daughter of Sergeant Jonathan Wadsworth and granddaughter of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, of Charter Oak fame. She was born February 1, 1731, and died in 1817.

ASA SEYMOUR, son of John and Lydia (Wadsworth) Seymour, was born, September 16, 1757, in West Hartford, and died February 12, 1837, in Granville, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and was taken prisoner by the British. In Granville, whither he removed, he was a leading citizen and his advice and counsel was frequently sought. He was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1812.

He married (first) Abigail Deming, in 1779. She

SEYMOUR

died June 24, 1805. He married (second), Naomi Spellman, widow of Martin Tinker.

RUBY SEYMOUR, daughter of Asa and Abigail (Deming) Seymour, was born June 11, 1799, in Granville, and died June 21, 1883, in Franklin, Delaware County, New York.

She married Timothy Wells Gibbons, April 6, 1820. (*See Gibbons Line.*)





Poscoe A. Hagen

HAGEN

THE Hagen family from which Roscoe Arthur Hagen is descended is of English origin. His grandparents, Oliver and Sarah Hagen, came from Islington, near London, England, to the United States in 1862 and established the family home at West Farms, New York. They were Quakers and highly esteemed. Oliver Hagen was a watchmaker, noted for his skill in the days when watches were made by hand. During the later years of his life he was a resident of Rochester and maintained a shop in the Powers building.

ROSCOE ARTHUR HAGEN was born in Rochester, July 22, 1880, and died in Watkins, New York, August 24, 1930. He was the son of Arthur T. and Emma (Chapman) Hagen. Arthur T. Hagen was an inventor of note who perfected and patented a number of valuable devices in connection with labor saving laundry machinery. He was president of the A. T. Hagen Company until it merged with five other companies to form the present American Laundry Machinery Company, of which he was a director until the time of his death in 1917. For

HAGEN

more than forty years he was the owner of the Star Palace Laundry and during that time regarded as one of the leading business men and most substantial citizens of Rochester.

The career of Roscoe Arthur Hagen, representative in the third generation of the family in America, is a narrative of a lifetime of endeavor in one industry. He entered a business with foundations firmly established, but he nevertheless bent every effort to further its development and increase its scope, with most gratifying results. Mr. Hagen lived to see the laundry concern, founded by his father in 1874, of which he became the president in 1917, become the foremost plant of its kind in the city, and ranked as one of the best equipped and most modern in the state.

Roscoe Arthur Hagen attended the public schools of Rochester and the Bradstreet Preparatory School, after which he entered the University of Rochester as a special student. He then became an apprentice in the J. S. Graham Machine Shop where he remained two years and made a thorough study of laundry

HAGEN

machinery, with a view of entering the business established by his father, to which he would eventually succeed. His characteristic thoroughness and fidelity to detail had much to do with the subsequent growth and prosperity of the Star Palace Laundry when it came under his management.

When he began to work for his father, it was the latter's desire that he should start at the bottom and gradually work his way up through the various departments. His first work was in the wash room, where he actually performed the labor required, in order to study the successive steps necessary to proper laundering. He was also able to put to practical use his mechanical knowledge by perfecting labor saving devices in laundry equipment and he was constantly on the alert for new and improved cleansing processes, sparing no pains to better the high quality of the service.

The sterling business principles and keen executive ability of Arthur T. Hagen were inherited by his son and when the former died, Roscoe Arthur Hagen was well qualified to assume the duties of president of

HAGEN

one of Rochester's important concerns. The large modern plant erected on Ormond Street in 1898 in which the business is still conducted and where more than a hundred employees work under the most sanitary and modern conditions, is a tribute to the ability of father and son.

For more than a decade Mr. Hagen guided the concern of which he was executive head and owner, ably upholding and increasing its reputation for being founded on honor. His regrettable death in the prime of life, removed from the community a man who stood consistently for the best and highest things in all his undertakings, and who accomplished more in the short space of time allotted to him, than do most men over an average lifetime.

In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Hagen was a Mason, a member of Valley Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, and Monroe Commandery Knights Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon. He was one of the best known club men in the city, and held memberships in the following clubs: Rochester Club, Rochester Athletic Club,

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Rochester Yacht Club, the Ad Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York and the Thousand Island Yacht Club. In connection with his business interests he was a member of the National Laundry Owners Association.

Roscoe Arthur Hagen married (first) Lulu Belle Pulver, of Rochester.

Children:

- (1) Emmabelle, born in Rochester, March 18, 1906, died in Rochester, March 30, 1928. She married Joseph H. Williams.
- (2) Anita, born November 8, 1908, now Mrs. Kenneth Aldridge of San Diego, California.
- (3) Suzanne, born March 14, 1913, now Mrs. Robert Dawson, of San Diego, California.

Roscoe Arthur Hagen married (second), August 6, 1918, Louise Joyce, daughter of Maurice J. and Mary (Derrick) Joyce of Rochester.

Children:

- (1) Joyce, born November 28, 1919.
- (2) Jean, born August 20, 1921.



Charles D. Hoard.

HOARD

Arms: Argent, an eagle displayed with two heads, within a bordure engrailed sable.

Crest: A deer's head erased, proper.

(Burke's: "General Armory.")

THE SURNAME HOARD, originally Hoar, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "hoare", meaning "the white". It has been established in England since the thirteenth century, where members of the family held high political office and intermarried with the noblest families of the realm. In America, where the line is complete and unbroken since the year 1635, the name has been associated with many notable careers in the professions and in the national government. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is of the same line as the family hereinafter followed, as is also Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts.

CHARLES HOAR was of Gloucester, England, where for many years he held the office of sheriff.

HOARD

He was a brewer and considered a wealthy man. He died shortly before his family left England to make their home in America. A copy of his will is in the Library of Congress, (Document 3129).

Charles Hoar married in England before 1630, Joanna Hinksmann. After his death his widow came to this country with several of her children and settled in Massachusetts. She died in Braintree in 1661.

Children: Daniel, Joanna, Iseling, David, Leonard, Margerie and John.

JOHN HOAR, son of Charles and Joanna (Hinksmann) Hoar, was born in England in 1634, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, April 2, 1704. He came to this country with his mother and was a resident of Scituate, Massachusetts, from 1643-55. He settled in Concord about 1660 and lived there until his death. He was a noted lawyer, distinguished for his courage and independence. During King Philip's War, after the massacre at Lancaster, he represented the Colonial authorities in negotiations with the Indians for the release of Mrs. Rowlandson, a captive

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from Lancaster. Mrs. Rowlandson's account of this episode was written in pamphlet form and is now a valuable historical document.

John Hoar married before 1650, Alice Lisle, daughter of John Lord and Lady Alicia Lisle and sister of Bridget Lisle, who married his brother, Leonard, president of Harvard College. Lord Lisle was president of the High Court of Justice and Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal. He drew the indictment and sentence of King Charles I. Lord Lisle was murdered at Lausanne, August 11, 1664, and his wife, Lady Alicia, was convicted of harboring rebels and beheaded in 1685. Alice (Lisle) Hoar died in Concord, June 5, 1697.

Children: Elizabeth, Mary and Daniel.

DANIEL HOAR, son of John and Alice (Lisle) Hoard was born about 1655, and died about 1718 in Concord. He married (first) July 19, 1677, Mary Stratton; (second), October 16, 1717, Mary Lee.

Children of the first marriage, all born in Concord: John, Daniel, Leonard, Jonathan, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Samuel, Isaac, David and Elizabeth.

HOARD

LIEUTENANT DANIEL HOAR, son of Daniel and Mary (Stratton) Hoar, was born in 1680 in Concord, where he died February 8, 1777. He resided on a farm about a mile east of Concord Center. He married, December 20, 1705, Sarah Jones.

CAPTAIN DANIEL HOAR, son of Lieutenant Daniel and Sarah (Jones) Hoar, was born in Concord Center, and died in Westminster, Massachusetts, in December, 1782. He attended Harvard College in 1730. He was a pioneer settler in Westminster where he was held in high regard by his fellow citizens. The following is quoted from Hudson's: "History of Westminster":

"He was the fifth or sixth settler in that town in 1739. As he was one of the first settlers so he became one of the town's first citizens and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. This was demonstrated by the frequent suffrages he received in places of honor and trust."

Captain Daniel Hoar married, November 2, 1743, Rebecca Brooks.

Children: Stephen, Rebecca, Sally and Samuel.

HOARD

SAMUEL HOAR, son of Captain Daniel and Rebecca (Brooks) Hoar, was born in Westminster, August 24, 1765.

He married in 1786, Deborah Bigelow, daughter of Jobes and Deborah (Knowlton) Bigelow.

Children: Daniel, Silvius, Rebecca, George Augustus, Deborah, Samuel, Francis and Charles Brooks.

SILVIUS HOARD, first to change the spelling of the name, and son of Samuel and Deborah (Bigelow) Hoar, was born September 23, 1789, and died in Niagara Falls, New York, September 23, 1828. He was a contractor and lived in Ogdensburg, New York. One of his largest contracts was the construction of the Welland Canal. He was also agent for George Parish of Ogdensburg.

Silvius Hoard married, February 24, 1814, Nancy Mary de Villers, daughter of Louis de Villers, a native of France. She was born in 1798, in Wilna, New York, and died in Ogdensburg, December 2, 1873.

Children: Charles Alexander, George Seymour,

HOARD

William Henry, Sophia, Louis de Villers, Nancy de Villers and Harriet.

LOUIS DE VILLERS HOARD, son of Silvius and Nancy Mary (de Villers) Hoard, was born April 10, 1824, in Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, and died March 4, 1893, in Ogdensburg. He attended school in Ogdensburg and Brandon, Vermont. His uncle, Samuel Hoard, editor of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, had moved from Ogdensburg to Chicago, Illinois, where he purchased a farm on the Desplaines River and in the spring of 1836, when only twelve years old, Louis de Villers Hoard set out to join him. In later years he liked to tell of his arrival in Chicago by boat at the foot of Randolph Street and inquiring for his uncle. He was directed "to a clump of trees" and told that beyond there he would find his uncle's farm. He remained with his uncle until 1841, when he returned to Ogdensburg for a short time, but the lure of the West was too great for him and he decided to locate permanently in Chicago. He became interested in public affairs of the fast growing city and was elected deputy clerk

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of the Circuit Court of Cook County in 1843. He was the first Republican to be elected to this office and in 1845, upon the creation of the court of common pleas, he was appointed deputy clerk and county recorder of deeds. Upon the adoption of the Amended Constitution in 1848, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for four years. He was re-elected in 1852, and served until December, 1856, when he declined a third term and moved with his family to Ogdensburg, where he resided until 1864. In that year he again returned to Chicago and purchased a half interest in the abstract business of Shortall and Fuller, which then became Shortall and Hoard. Mr. Hoard's previous experience was of great value and the firm continued with marked success. In the great fire in 1871, all the county records were destroyed and the abstracts in the possession of Shortall and Hoard became of great value.

In 1875, Mr. Hoard left Chicago for the last time. The family moved to New Haven, Connecticut, in order to be near the younger son, Charles de Villers Hoard, who was attending the Sheffield Scientific

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School at Yale University. They remained in New Haven until his graduation in 1879, when they removed to Ogdensburg to make their permanent home and Mr. Hoard retired from active business.

Mr. Hoard at once took a leading part in civic affairs in Ogdensburg and gave generously of his time and means to the promotion of the civic welfare. He was especially interested in the public care of the poor and his private benefactions were innumerable. His splendid gifts for the adornment of Ogdensburg form a fitting and lasting memorial to his well-spent and useful life. In 1890, he presented to the city a magnificent deep-toned bell, which was placed in the City Hall Tower, November 12, 1890, with appropriate ceremonies. The bell, made by the famous Meneely Bell Company of Troy, New York, was said to be the second largest in the country. The Memorial Chapel in the Cemetery, for which funds were provided by Mr. Hoard, Mrs. James S. Beam, Mr. James G. Averill and Mr. William J. Averill is also a monument to his generosity.

Mr. Hoard found his greatest pleasure and relax-

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ation in music. He was a thorough musician and a composer of ability. Although exceptionally well-informed he was retiring by nature and never forced his opinions or convictions on others. He endeared himself in countless ways to the people in Ogdensburg, and the esteem in which he was held was plainly demonstrated at a special meeting of the City Council, March 6, 1893, when the following resolution was passed:

“RESOLVED, That in the death of Louis de Villers Hoard, Ogdensburg has lost a citizen always earnestly devoted to its best interests; whose open hand ever promptly responded to the generous impulses of his heart; while, we his friends and neighbors are deprived of one whose advice in counsel, whose vigor in action and whose intellectual ability and genial courtesy in daily intercourse have won our esteem and admiration.

“Mr. Hoard was known among us as a wise and prudent man, whose wide sympathies and public spirit reached out in many directions to promote the welfare of his fellows. While shrinking from publicity and always preferring the path of quiet unrecorded service, yet he

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never flinched from the calls of duty nor shrank from the burden of responsibility.

“In the State his energy and influence were exerted with unwearied patience for the preservation of our fisheries and game; and in civic life, whether in the public care of the poor, gifts for the adornment and enrichment of our city and town, or in many private benefactions, we knew him always as the wise, conscientious administrator, the generous sympathetic helper and the tender-hearted loyal friend. An honest, upright, benevolent man, we honor his memory, and to the family we extend our sympathy in the hour of their affliction.”

Louis de Villers Hoard married, March 4, 1849, Margarett Annette Clarkson, daughter of Robert R. and Margaret W. Clarkson of Staffordshire, England. She was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 31, 1832, and died in Ogdensburg, August 21, 1910.

Children:

- (1) Francis de Villers, born July 2, 1850, died April 6, 1885, in Ogdensburg. He was a physician. He married, April 21, 1871, Emma Adams Gilman and they were the parents of one daughter, Louise de Villers, born June 20, 1872;

HOARD

married, October 1, 1890, Frederick Walter Lomax, born in London, England, February 14, 1863, son of Louis Charles and Ann (Clarkson) Lomax.

Children:

- (I) Walter de Villers, born May 13, 1893; married (first), July 22, 1921, Mary Cecil Davis, who died February 2, 1928; married (second), August, 1929, Dorothy Wilkinson.

Children of the first marriage:

- (i) Ethel Sue, born February 19, 1923.
- (ii) Walter de Villers, Jr., born January 6, 1925.

Children of the second marriage:

- (iii) Kirk, born September 20, 1930.
 - (iv) June Meredith, born December 1, 1933.
- (II) Stanley Hoard, born November 4, 1894; married Hazel Bernstein in August, 1923.

HOARD

Children:

- (i) Stanley Hoard, Jr., born May 16, 1926.
- (ii) Betty Louise, born February 27, 1928.
- (iii) Florence Louise, born May 9, 1898; married, June 24, 1925, Hewlett Peters Strong.

Children:

- (i) Edward Lambert, born August 22, 1926.
- (ii) Hewlett Peters, born July 29, 1929.
- (iii) Louise de Villers, born May 4, 1935.
- (iv) Nancy de Villers, born October 5, 1903; married, October 18, 1926, Anthony Dey Hoagland.

Child:

- (i) Peter Williamson, born March 13, 1928.
- (2) Charles de Villers, of whom further.

HOARD

CHARLES DE VILLERS HOARD, son of Louis de Villers and Margarette Annette (Clarkson) Hoard, was born May 11, 1857, in Ogdensburg, where he died February 12, 1915. He received his preliminary education in the public schools in Chicago, and the Russell Military College in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1879, he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and left the East for Chicago to take a position in the company in which his father was a partner. As stated before, the abstracts of the firm, Shortall and Hoard, were of great value, owing to the destruction of all the public records of Cook County in the fire of 1871. The firm's records contained a description and map of every lot and plot of ground in Chicago, and but for their fortunate preservation, endless confusion would have resulted. They became of great value and were finally purchased by the County in 1903. This transaction made Mr. Hoard a wealthy man and gave him the opportunity to fulfill his desire of returning to the city of his birth to spend the remainder of his life, which he did a few years later.

HOARD

Like his father, he at once identified himself with the civic affairs of Ogdensburg. Endowed by nature with warm and generous impulses and a genuine interest in humanity, he contributed largely to established charitable organizations and privately aided many who were in need. He was truly the friend of every person in Ogdensburg, regardless of station or creed.

Mr. Hoard was a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and, as the party nominee for mayor of Ogdensburg in 1912, was elected by a large majority. During his two years in office, he gave his undivided attention to the affairs of the city and his term was noteworthy for municipal improvements. He declined renomination and retired a few months before his death. On February 12, 1920, the *St. Lawrence Republican* made note of the fact that it was five years since Mr. Hoard's death and commented, "The late mayor, Charles D. Hoard, was one of the most popular and efficient executives in the history of the city."

HOARD

He continued the work of his parents in behalf of St. John's Church by contributing liberally toward its support. His gift of \$10,000 for the erection of a memorial parish house, in loving memory of his mother and a like amount being given by Mr. John C. Howard, made possible the erection of the finest building of its kind in the diocese of Albany. Another memorial to his mother was the establishment of an Ogdensburg Free Academy Scholarship at St. Lawrence University, in 1910. Most of his giving, however, was done without publicity and with a modesty that characterized it as true charity and he was never known to turn away anyone who approached him for assistance.

Mr. Hoard was a member of numerous societies and was affiliated with various social and business organizations. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Ogdensburg Pulp Wood Company; director of the National Bank of Ogdensburg; director of the Maple City Poultry Sales Company; commissioner of the Eel Weir Park Association; first commodore and one of the organizers of the Oswegatchie Yacht Club and director and secretary of the

HOARD

Century Club of Ogdensburg. Other clubs in which he held membership were the Yale Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Pontiac Game Club of Canada, and the Wausaukee Club, Wausaukee, Wisconsin. He attained high rank in the Masonic order, with which he became identified during his residence in Chicago. He was a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, Corinthian Chapter, Chevalier Bayard Commandery. Upon leaving Chicago for Ogdensburg, he was presented with a beautiful set of Masonic jewels by his brothers in the order. He also held membership in the Ogdensburg Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Hoard was prominent in the social life of Ogdensburg. He inherited his father's talent for music, had an excellent tenor voice and was a composer of much ability. He wrote numerous songs, one of them an exquisite setting of Eugene Field's well known poem, "Little Boy Blue." His companionable qualities endeared him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely mourned his untimely passing. On February 13, 1915, a special meeting was held in the Council Chamber and the following resolution adopted:

HOARD

"RESOLVED: That in the passing of Hon. Charles D. Hoard the City of Ogdensburg has lost a loyal supporter and every citizen a big, warm hearted friend. One whose kindly demeanor and never failing charity endeared him to us all. He was an Exalted Ruler in the great Brotherhood of Men, from whom no one in distress was ever turned away empty handed. He cherished no malice and his honesty of purpose was unquestioned.

A. R. HERRIMAN,

ANDREW IRVING,

GEORGE E. VAN KENNEN,

GEORGE F. DARROW,

JOHN C. HOWARD,

Committee."

Resolutions were also adopted by the Chevalier Bayard Commandery and by the Conference of Mayors and other City Officials of the State of New York, held in June, 1919.

Charles de Villers Hoard married, June 21, 1882, Bessie Brown, daughter of Charles Butler and Mary Jane (Peck) Brown, of Chicago.

The following resolution acknowledging the gift of the Hoard Memorial Gate presented to the Ceme-

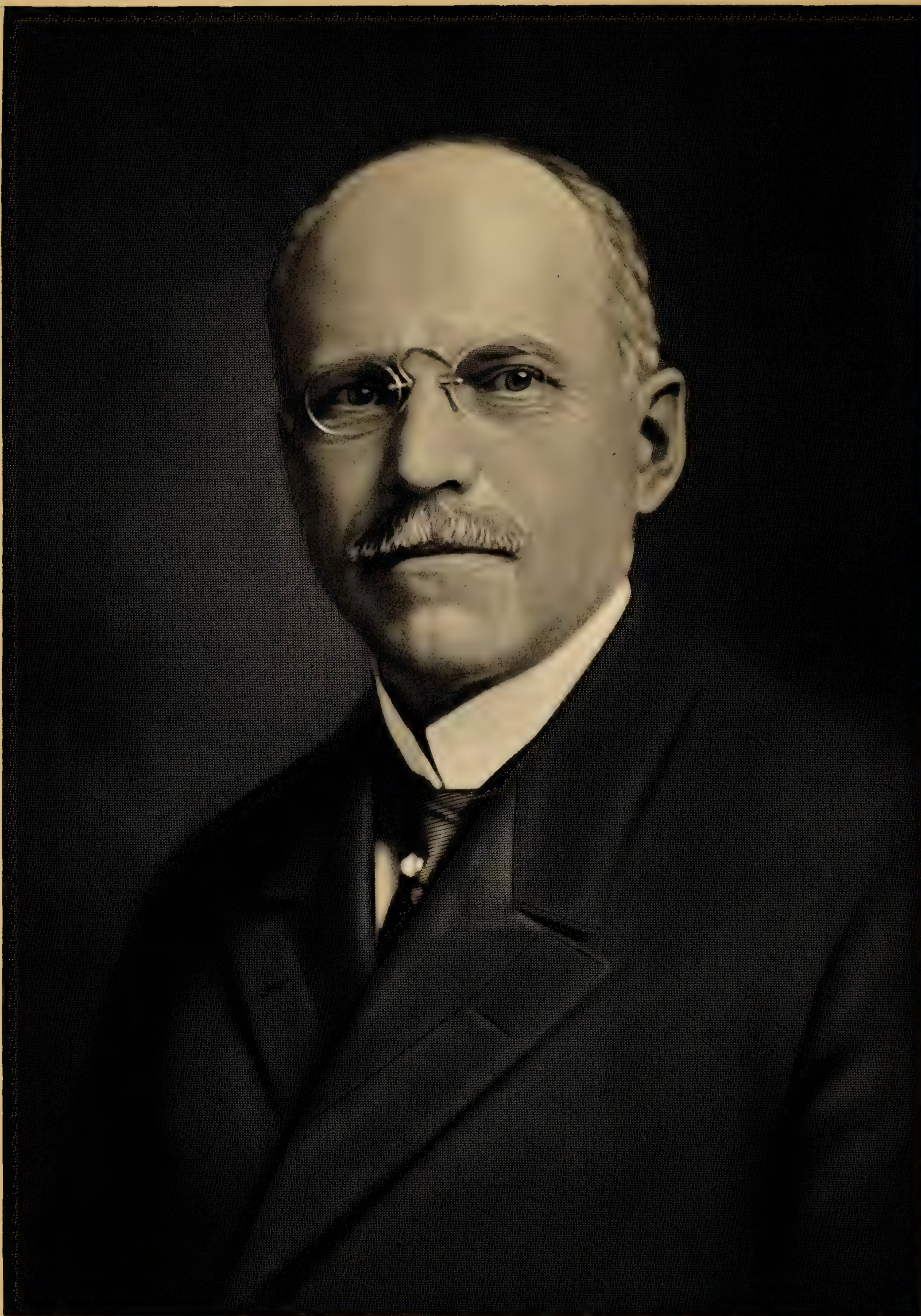
HOARD

tery Association of Ogdensburg by Mrs. Charles de Villers Hoard in memory of her husband was adopted at a meeting of the trustees of the Ogdensburg Cemetery Association, December 28, 1923:

"The Ogdensburg Cemetery Association acknowledges Mrs. Bessie B. Hoard's letter of December 22nd, in which she offers to erect a stone entrance way, dedicated to the memory of her husband, the late Charles de Villers Hoard, and accepts the very generous gift with grateful appreciation, under the conditions as set forth in Mrs. Hoard's letter.

"Mr. Hoard was beloved by his fellow-citizens. He possessed the courage of a leader, the tenderness of a woman and the heart of a child. The City honored him with the highest office it can bestow and the Cemetery Association is proud that its hallowed ground has been selected to contain such an enduring tribute to his memory."





Rudolph S. Hofheinz

HOFHEINZ

DR. RUDOLPH HENRY HOFHEINZ, son of Jacob and Katherine (Bartholomay) Hofheinz, was born October 22, 1856, in Heidelberg, Germany, and died November 23, 1916, in Rochester, New York.

Coming to America alone at the age of fifteen, with his own way to make in a strange land, Dr. Hofheinz conquered seemingly unsurmountable obstacles and left a record of outstanding achievement. Educated in his chosen profession solely by his own efforts, he became one of New York State's foremost dentists, a pioneer in the United States in the establishment of free dental clinics, and an internationally acknowledged authority on operative dentistry.

His parents were lifelong residents of Germany. His father, Jacob Hofheinz, established himself as a saddler in Heidelberg after he had finished his military training. It was here that Rudolph Henry Hofheinz received his primary education before he left his home in 1871 to seek his fortune in America. Upon his arrival in the United States he came direct to Rochester and though he was of that age when

HOFHEINZ

most young men are unsettled in their purpose, he decided to study dentistry, and as a first step, set about to master the English language.

Six years later, after much hard work and study, he was ready for his college training. He became a citizen of the United States, and in 1877 entered the New York College of Dentistry in New York City. He graduated in 1879 and was awarded a gold medal for the highest scholastic standing in his class. This is especially noteworthy when it is taken into consideration that he completed a three-year course in two years and financed himself by doing dental work for his fellow students.

Dr. Hofheinz returned to Rochester, where he had made many friends, immediately after his graduation, to begin his professional career, which continued until the time of his death. The success he achieved was, in every sense of the word, well merited. His ability was recognized at once and hard work and long hours of study were his daily schedule, even after he had established the largest practice in the city and had become widely known.

HOFHEINZ

He made a specialty of the care of children's teeth and was highly skilled in working with soft gold fillings. His professional work constantly broadened in scope and importance as his powers developed through constant practice and research.

In 1896 his high professional standing and extraordinary skill was recognized throughout the United States and the University of Buffalo called him to fill the Chair of Professor of Operative Dentistry. From that year until 1909, Dr. Hofheinz journeyed from Rochester to Buffalo several times each week to lecture before his classes and his courses attracted wide attention, placing him among the foremost authorities in the field of operative dentistry. His reputation was not limited to the United States for he had gained similar recognition in the leading capitals of Europe, before failing health obliged him to relinquish the post at the University.

Dr. Hofheinz was a pioneer in the cause of free dental clinics for children. He was a vital and important factor in this movement, which eventually brought him into close contact with the public

HOFHEINZ

school system. He was first impressed with the necessity of free dental care for children when the Russell Sage Foundation announced that "ten million school children of the Nation had bad teeth" and were falling behind in their studies as a result of ill health attending this condition. As president of the Rochester Dental Society, Dr. Hofheinz was in a position to interest his colleagues to take action in the matter, and the result of their combined efforts was the first free dental clinic in the city. The public was awakened to the urgent need for similar clinics in other parts of the city, and with the co-operation of the Board of Education a second clinic was established in No. 14 school. This was the first school in the United States to have a Dental Clinic. Other schools followed the example until at last through the generosity of the late George Eastman and other philanthropists the splendid Rochester Dental Dispensary on East Main Street was erected and equipped to care for children under sixteen years of age. Dr. Hofheinz spared neither time nor effort until the Dispensary was an accomplished fact and because of his unselfish interest in the children and their welfare,

HOFHEINZ

a happier and healthier generation in Rochester has been the result.

In grateful acknowledgment of his work, the following resolution was adopted by the Rochester Board of Education on December 8, 1916:

"WHEREAS, The death of Dr. Rudolph Hofheinz occurred on November 23, 1916, and

"WHEREAS, Doctor Hofheinz was not only a citizen of the highest standing, but a man who for many years has given most generously of all his resources for the establishment of the dental dispensaries which have served so beneficially the school children of the city, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Superintendent of Schools be instructed to have prepared a biographical sketch of this distinguished citizen for distribution among the public school children of our city, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Hofheinz."

Dr. Hofheinz was the author of numerous pamphlets dealing with the science of his profession, many of which have been incorporated in textbooks and are still used in schools of dentistry. He was a

HOFHEINZ

valued member of the leading professional organizations of the state, including the Rochester Dental Society, of which he was past president; the New York State Dental Society, which he served twice as president, and the National Association of Dentists, which also honored him by electing him to the presidency, but he was obliged to decline because of ill health.

Dr. Hofheinz was in great demand as a lecturer in Eastern Dental colleges. He always sought to teach the students the ethics of the profession they had elected to follow and which he himself had never failed to uphold during his notable career. The following quotation, taken from an address he delivered before the students of the University of Pennsylvania, shows how strongly he felt on this point:

“You are entering upon a career which demands, more than any other profession, the full and complete faculties of man. I know of none that requires more than that of dentistry. The man who conceives his vocation, be it ever so humble, in a large and broad minded way, is the man who stamps the profession most powerfully

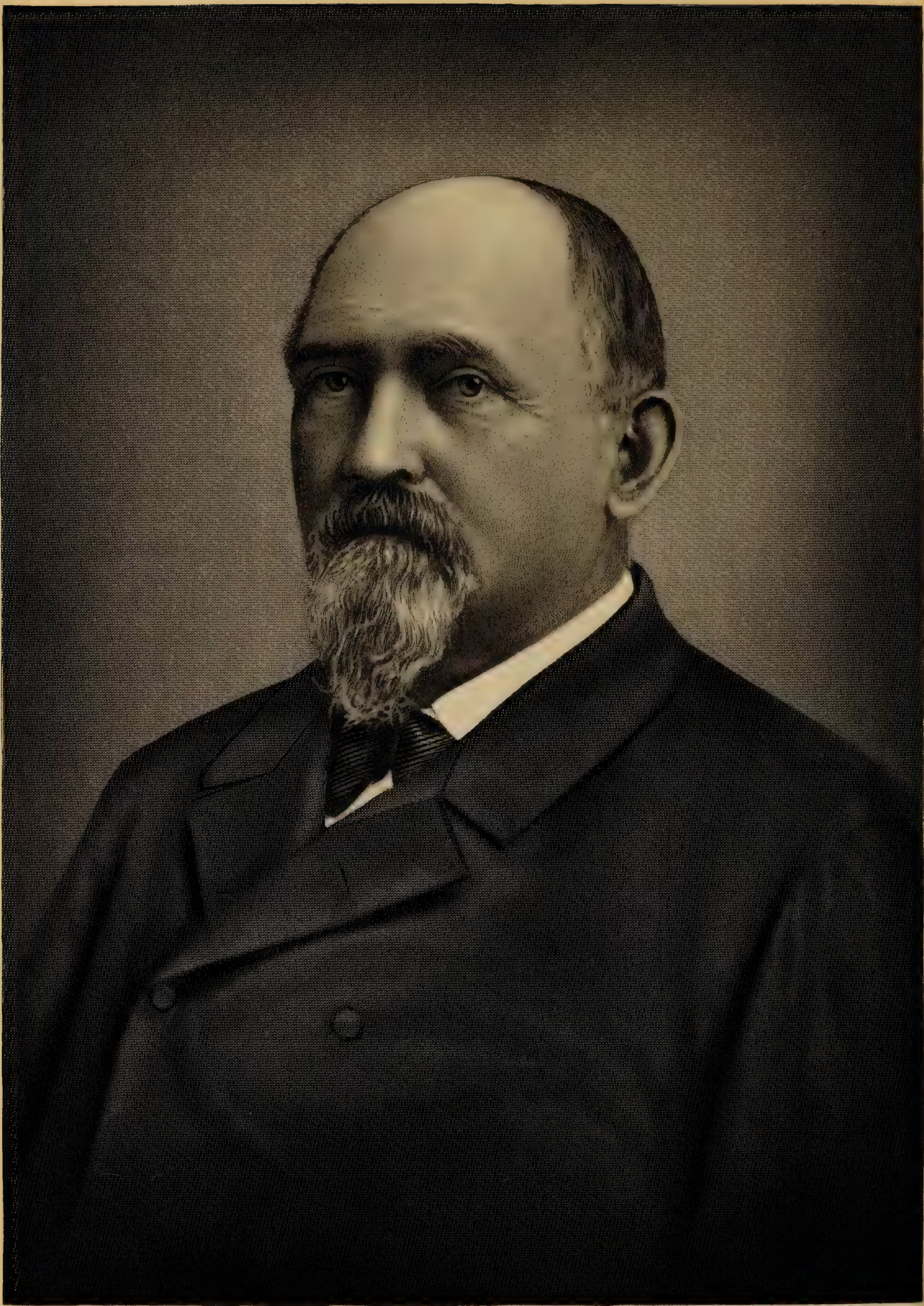
HOFHEINZ

with his personality. However, do not work with that morbid intensity which characterizes the age and consumes many of our best men prematurely; but:

‘Like the star that shines afar
Without haste and without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.’ ”

Dr. Hofheinz found his rest and relaxation from his absorbing duties in music, which to the end of his life was one of his main interests, and he was as well known in musical circles of Rochester as he was in the professional life of the city.

Although not a member of any religious denomination, his life warranted him the title of a Christian gentleman, and many have cause to remember his acts of kindness and quietly conducted charities. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Deaf, serving in that capacity with the same fidelity that marked his work in other worthy causes. His social affiliations were with the



Steel Engraving by M. J. Long

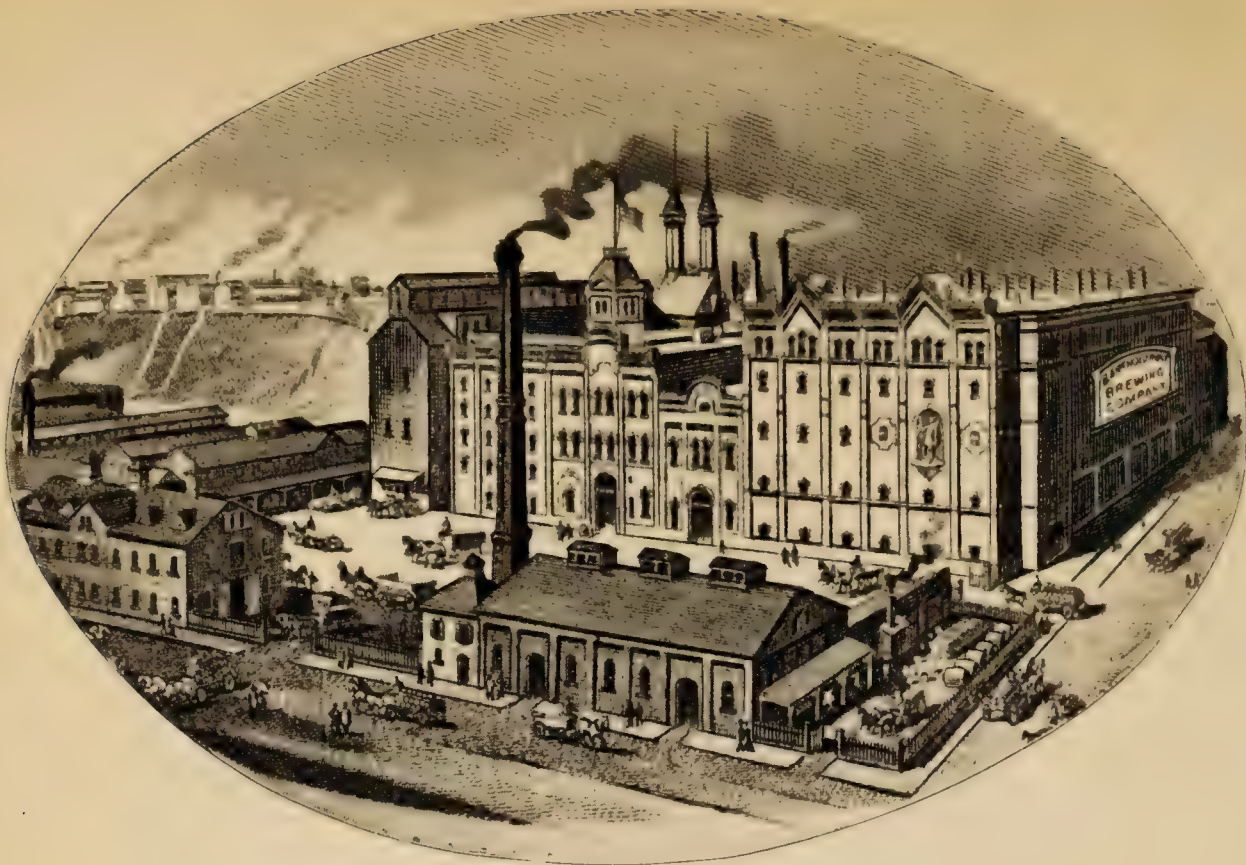
J. H. Bartholomay

BARTHOLOMAY

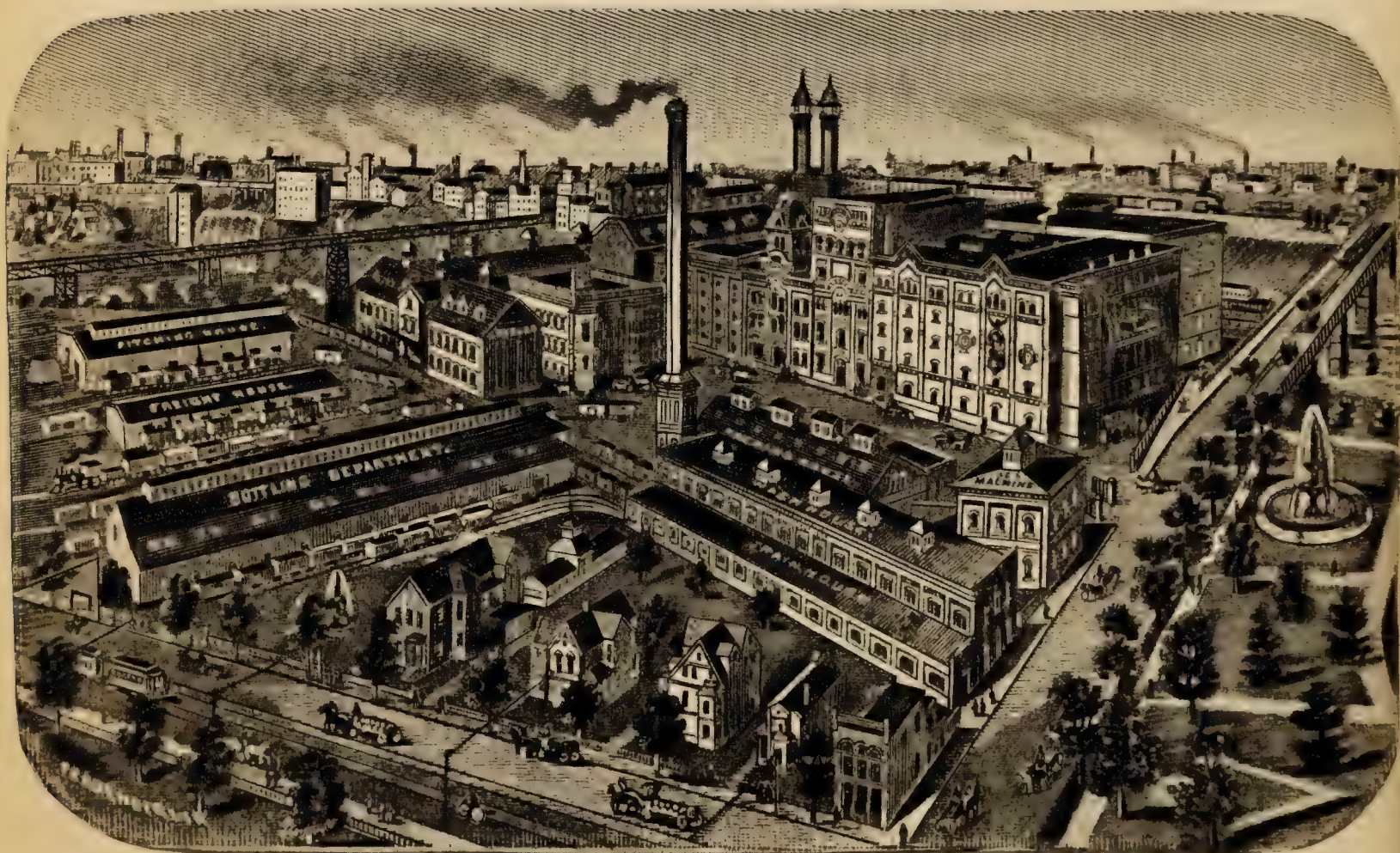
HENRY BARTHOLOMAY was born December 5, 1828, in Isenburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and died September 4, 1906, in Munich, Germany.

He received a liberal education in Heidelberg and was thoroughly grounded in the business of brewing from a practical as well as a scientific standpoint. He held several important positions in German breweries and at the age of twenty was in charge of a brewery in Vienna, Austria. In 1850, when twenty-one years old, he came to the United States and settled in Rochester, New York. Here he founded the great Bartholomay Brewery Company which, from the very beginning, he conducted on the same high plane that has made brewing one of the highly honored and most respected industries in Germany. Rochester's fame as a brewing center is, in a large measure, due to Henry Bartholomay who, as the founder of the Bartholomay Brewery Company, is today regarded as one of the prominent pioneer brewers in the United States.

In partnership with Mr. Philip Will of Rochester,



1874



Steel Engraving by M.J. Cona

1889

THE BARTHOLOMAY BREWERY COMPANY
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
 FOUNDED BY HENRY BARTHOLOMAY IN 1852

BARTHOLOMAY

New York, Mr. Bartholomay began a brewery in a small way, and from the outset encountered competition of the most discouraging kind. His unbounded faith in his own ability and confidence in the ultimate recognition of the industry in which he was engaged, helped him to carry on with characteristic initiative and determination.

For a time he had to act as his own brewmaster, collector and driver, and his capital in those early days was so small that collections often had to be made before he could purchase malt and hops. Little by little, however, his honest, conscientious efforts to produce a pure and wholesome beverage began to attract attention to his product, for which the demand grew steadily. As the small quarters in which he had started were outgrown, he secured larger ones, and opened a beer garden at the same time, patterned after the typical family beer garden in Germany, and the first of its kind in Rochester.

In 1874, he organized and incorporated the Bartholomay Brewery Company, located at St. Paul and Vincent Streets, which at that time, was con-

BARTHOLOMAY

sidered one of the model establishments of its kind in the United States. The brewery was open to visitors who were impressed by the spotless condition that prevailed at every step in the process of brewing. Cleanliness was Mr. Bartholomay's watchword and he saw to it that every employee observed it to the letter. His work throughout his entire career was of a constructive nature, and with the upbuilding and prosperity of his adopted city in view. It assured and entitled him to a high place in the annals of the progressive pioneer citizens of Rochester.

Mr. Bartholomay continued as the active head of the Bartholomay Brewery Company until 1889, when, because of failing health, he sold his interests to an English syndicate, with the right to retain the Bartholomay name, a name which has retained for itself a prominent place in the history of brewing in the United States.

Mr. Bartholomay spent the last years of his life in travel abroad and maintained a residence in Germany, though he never gave up his American citizenship.

BARTHOLOMAY

Henry Bartholomay married, December 5, 1853, Lina Hoeffner, who was born August 16, 1830, in Zweibrücken, Germany, and died in Munich, Germany, November 18, 1918.

Children:

- (1) William, born January 31, 1855, died January 24, 1922. Married, October 7, 1880, Mary Ellen Haass, who was born February 1, 1858, and died May 2, 1902.

Children:

- (I) William, Jr., born September 2, 1882; married, June 2, 1915, Margaret Langhorst, who was born December 6, 1885. They are the parents of one child, Margaret Ellen, born March 15, 1916.
- (II) Herman, born March 2, 1885; married, December 28, 1911, Vera Andreae, who was born February 11, 1887, and died May 7, 1935.

Children:

- (i) Herman, Jr., born August 21, 1917.

BARTHOLOMAY

- (ii) Vera Marie, born January 4, 1920.
- (iii) Robert William, born May 12, 1923.
- (2) Mina, born February 29, 1856, resides in Wiesbaden, Germany. She is unmarried.
- (3) Philip, born April 24, 1857, died June 6, 1932. Married, June 21, 1882, Rose Christina Ruehl, who was born March 28, 1864.

Children:

- (I) Claire Rose, born October 23, 1884; married (first), June 19, 1907, Frazier Jelke; (second), July, 1924, Count Felix Von Courten.

Child (of the first marriage) :

- (i) Frazier Bartholomay, born December 15, 1908.

Child (of the second marriage) :

- (ii) Philippa, born April 6, 1926.
- (II) Frank Henry, born September 23, 1886; married Agnes Bradley, who was born November 21, 1889.

BARTHOLOMAY

Children:

- (i) Frank Henry, born May 17, 1914.
- (ii) Elizabeth Bradley, born March 10, 1917.
- (iii) Philip Bradley, born April 28, 1923.

- (4) Lina, born June 9, 1858; married in 1877, Leonhard Burgweger, who was born December 22, 1851, died August 29, 1930. They were the parents of one child, Henry, born in 1879; married Meta Dewes.

Children:

- (I) Francis, born March, 1912.
 - (II) Leonhard, born March, 1914.
- (5) Katherine, born January 31, 1861; married, June 4, 1884, Dr. Rudolph Henry Hofheinz. (*See Hofheinz Line.*)
- (6) Henry, Jr., born November 8, 1868; married, July 12, 1894, Clara Seipp, born September 25, 1871, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Seipp of Chicago, Illinois.

BARTHOLOMAY

Children:

- (I) Henry Conrad, born February 19, 1898; married, Virginia Graves.

Children:

- (i) Henry III.
 - (ii) William C.
- (II) Catherine, born October 7, 1899; married Nathan G. Osborne, and they were the parents of one child, Nathan G., Jr.
- (III) Elsa Marie, born July 18, 1902; married Simeon B. Chapin, Jr.

Children:

- (i) Claire.
 - (ii) Marietta.
 - (iii) Elsa B.
- (7) Emily Margaret, born March 23, 1875; married, February 3, 1899, George C. Wiedenmayer of Newark, was born in May, 1874, and died January 31, 1934.

Children:

- (I) George B., born July 19, 1902; married, June 12, 1930, Daisy W. Goertz, born



BARTHOLOMAY

August 22, 1909, and they were the parents of one child, Joan.

- (ii) Emily Caroline, born September 23, 1906; married, June 23, 1928, Robert A. Wallace, born January 25, 1901.

Children:

- (i) Donald Henry, born April 13, 1931.
- (ii) Richard Wallace, born July 24, 1932.





W. S. Christie

HOTCHKISS

THE record of the life of Mark Stewart Hotchkiss, manufacturer and successful inventor of Binghamton, New York, is one of inspiring courage in the face of what to many would seem insurmountable difficulties. His success was entirely due to his own efforts and his career was remarkable because at an age when most men consider their work finished, he founded and built up a great industry in spite of the fact that he had the misfortune of losing his eyesight and was totally blind during the last twenty-three years of his life.

MARK STEWART HOTCHKISS, son of Henry W. and Cynthia (Stewart) Hotchkiss, was born in Amber, New York, March 11, 1858, and died in Johnson City, New York, April 25, 1930. He was educated in the district schools and the Amber Academy after which he completed a course at the Meads Business School. Having thus qualified for a business career when he was twenty-one years old, his uncle, a dealer in farm machinery, who lived in Minnesota, gave him employment as a demonstrator and later as salesman,

HOTCHKISS

and Mr. Hotchkiss continued in this work for the next two years.

At this period the Government was granting land in the West for homesteading, and fired with enthusiasm by the talk he heard everywhere of the rich prairies of South Dakota, Mr. Hotchkiss gave up his position and decided to try his fortune there.

During the next fifteen years he experienced all the hardships of pioneer life and developed that courage and faith in his own ability, that were to be his dominant characteristics in later life. Season after season he struggled under adverse weather conditions. Droughts and fierce winds ruined one crop after another, and in 1896, when his grain, on which he had staked everything was totally destroyed by scorching winds, Mr. Hotchkiss decided to return to the East.

He was now free to follow the mechanical bent to which he had always been inclined and which was to win for him success beyond his dreams.

He located in Binghamton, New York, and en-

HOTCHKISS

gaged in business as a building contractor. Cement for building purposes was just then coming into general use, and Mr. Hotchkiss, after a keen survey of conditions, became convinced that here lay the solution to the growing demand for a building material that would be durable as well as economical. Accordingly, he set to work with characteristic energy to devise new and improved methods for making concrete practical for the many uses it was later to serve, while at the same time he kept on with his growing contracting business which required his constant attention and supervision.

For some time his failing eyesight had troubled him a great deal, but it was not until 1907, when his business was getting firmly established, that the blow fell and he became totally blind. To most men this would have been the signal to quit, but Mr. Hotchkiss did not know the meaning of that word. He faced the issue squarely and accepted the situation as "an opportunity to go out and show the world that a blind man can give it something worth while." His courage won respect and admiration everywhere.

HOTCHKISS

Friends and employees rallied to his support and with their loyal co-operation the business for which he had worked so hard continued to grow and Mr. Hotchkiss gradually adjusted himself to his changed condition.

The loss of his eyesight quickened his natural inventive ability and the idea of making steel forms for the molding of concrete occurred to him. With the help of his wife he made patterns of pasteboard, and had them reproduced in steel, after which they were tested by filling them with concrete. It was found that the forms would hold their shape. The idea of Mr. Hotchkiss was practical and his invention a success.

As soon as the value of the forms became apparent, orders began to come in from all sections of the country, and in 1909 the first sidewalk ever laid with steel forms was put down in Binghamton with frames designed by Mr. Hotchkiss.

In 1910 Mr. Hotchkiss took out his first patent and organized the Hotchkiss Steel Form Company,

HOTCHKISS

which he incorporated in 1912. In 1913 he secured full control of this corporation and the name was changed to the Hotchkiss Metal Form Company, Inc., and again in 1921 to the present name, the Hotchkiss Steel Products Company, Inc. In the same year a large modern factory was erected on Alice Street to take care of the rapidly growing business which Mr. Hotchkiss lived to see become one of the important manufacturing plants of Binghamton with a demand for its products from all parts of the world. Following the invention of the sidewalk forms, came, in quick succession, a wall form for foundation work, a fence post form, an improved interlocking wall-form and a design for laying concrete roads, now in general use throughout the country.

Mr. Hotchkiss took a genuine interest in the welfare of his employees. He was a man of rare charm, kind and generous, who endeared himself to every worker in his factory. His generosity extended beyond his immediate circle and he always gave his hearty support to every worthy civic enterprise. He

HOTCHKISS

was a liberal contributor to the First Congregational Church of Binghamton of which he was a member. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Mark Stewart Hotchkiss married in 1885, Ella Roe, whom he met in South Dakota and who shared with him all the privations and hardships of frontier life. She was the daughter of William and Amanda B. (Alexander) Roe and died in 1899. In 1902 Mr. Hotchkiss married Mary Roe, a sister of his first wife.





John M. Sves—

IVES

JOHN MARTIN IVES, son of Martin Ford and Elmira Dewey (Calhoun) Ives, was born July 20, 1849, in Housatonic Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died May 5, 1923, in Jacksonville, Florida. He was a descendant of New England Revolutionary stock and his ancestors played a prominent part in the colonization of Connecticut. From that state members of the family emigrated to Massachusetts and settled in Berkshire County, where they established that branch of the family from which John Martin Ives is descended.

Mr. Ives obtained his elementary education in Mendon, Monroe County, New York, to which place his parents removed soon after his birth. In 1862, the family again moved and settled in Newark, Wayne County, New York, where Mr. Ives attended the Newark Academy and later entered the "*Courier*," obtaining a thorough knowledge of printing and newspaper work, while at the same time he pursued his studies at the Academy, where he made a creditable record and was graduated in 1869.

Soon after his graduation he secured a position on

IVES

the staff of the "*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*" where he held "cases" and a year later joined the staff of the "*Rochester Post Express*," where he remained until 1872. In that year he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent the next three years in the employ of Robinson, Savage and Nevins, as foreman of their book room. He returned to New York State in 1875 to accept a position as reporter on the "*Daily Times*" of Lockport. His reputation as a brilliant young newspaper man well established, he purchased the "*Democrat*" of Brockport, New York, in 1877, which he conducted with marked success for a year. He then sold this paper to its former owner, Mr. Cyrus Marsh, and returned to Lockport as city editor of the "*Daily Union*" of that city. Under Mr. Ives' management the paper prospered and his editorials won statewide recognition for their soundness and literary merit. Mr. Ives continued with the "*Daily Union*" until 1881, when he entered an entirely different field of endeavor, in which his efforts were rewarded with the same remarkable success that had made him an outstanding figure in journalism.

IVES

In the spring of 1881 he met Mr. H. H. Warner, pioneer patent medicine manufacturer of Rochester, whose attention was attracted to the young newspaperman in whom he recognized extraordinary ability. The H. H. Warner Company was at that time one of the largest and best known patent medicine manufacturing companies in the United States and when Mr. Warner offered Mr. Ives an opportunity to join this concern, he at once accepted and gave up his career as a newspaperman. Endowed with keen foresight, Mr. Ives foresaw the phenomenal growth and possibilities of the H. H. Warner Company and he labored hard and faithfully. Much of the credit for the national as well as international recognition and success which the company was later to enjoy was entirely due to Mr. Ives' untiring energy and ability to visualize the future. Mr. Warner also fully realized the possibilities for expanding and in 1886 proposed that Mr. Ives go to Melbourne, Australia, and open a branch in that country. Mr. Ives remained in Australia for three years and met with great success in firmly establishing the business there. When he returned to Roches-

IVES

ter in 1889, he was substantially rewarded for his faithful service and promoted to the position of general manager of the Company. Mr. Ives at once initiated a move for further expansion of the Company's business and under his personal supervision, branch offices were established in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, all of which proved as successful as the Australian venture. The H. H. Warner Company was at that time one of the most important and financially strongest concerns in Rochester; indisputable evidence of Mr. Ives' executive ability and sound business judgment.

Mr. Ives took an active and leading part in the civic life of Rochester and was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in 1899. He held this position until 1907, when he resigned. During his term as secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce he devoted a great deal of his time to study and writing and was much in demand as a lecturer. In 1916 he retired from active business.

Mr. Ives was appointed Vice Consul of Paraguay in 1890 by President McKinley and held this office

IVES

until his death. He was also appointed commissioner from the United States to the Melbourne Exposition in Australia, an appointment for which he was admirably fitted because of his knowledge of the country and his genial, sympathetic nature and broad intellect constantly developed by travel and intensive study. In spite of his civic duties and large business interests, Mr. Ives found time to be of helpful service to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member from early youth. He served for many years as a member of the Board of Trustees and in his church work, as elsewhere, he gave most generously of his time and talents. Mr. Ives was a member of the Genesee Valley Club and the Rochester Club. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of Abou Ben Adhem Temple of Springfield, Missouri.

John Martin Ives married (first), in Nunda, New York, June 5, 1872, Sarah Elizabeth White, born February 6, 1847, died March 29, 1919, in Rochester, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Faxon) White

IVES

of Lockport, New York. He married (second), Cora Barnum of Rochester, New York.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Elizabeth White, unmarried, resides in Rochester.
- (2) John Henry, deceased.
- (3) Mary Alice, married Captain Clarence Ball.
(*See Ball Line.*)
- (4) Joseph Laurence, deceased.





Clarence Ball

BALL

THE surname Ball is of Saxon origin and is derived from bal, meaning bold or fearless. The name has long been prominent in England and members of the family are recorded as landed proprietors in the Domesday Book. The "Worthies of Droon" recounts the tale of Sir Peter Ball, who was skilled in the science of antiquities. John Ball was born in England during the fourteenth century and was the first to preach the "Brotherhood of Man." According to Froude, he was the moving spirit in the insurrection of 1381. The Ball family was especially prominent in Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Wiltshire and the first of the name to immigrate to America came from the latter county. In the United States the family has held a prominent place since early colonial days and one hundred forty-three men named Ball fought in the Continental Army during the Revolution. They were settled in practically all the colonies, but principally in Massachusetts and Virginia, where Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, was born.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE BALL, son of Henry Eggleston and Rose (Curtis) Ball, was born March 22, 1875, in Rochester, New York, where he died

BALL

April 18, 1928. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester, Rochester Free Academy and Rochester Business Institute. Having completed his education, he enlisted as a seaman in the Second Separate Naval Division on August 11, 1893, and was promoted to petty officer in 1897. He saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War and at the close of that conflict became a member of the "Old Guard," an organization composed of men who had seen active service.

For a number of years Clarence Ball was engaged in business in Rochester, where he continued to take an active part in military affairs as an officer in the Rochester National Defense Contingent until early in 1917, when it appeared certain that the United States would be drawn into the World War. He then resigned and at the request of Captain E. N. Walbridge, who at the time was in command of Rochester Units of the Naval Militia, undertook to recruit a company of marines for Federal service. He organized a company of ninety-five picked young men, who on May 6, 1917, left Rochester for the

BALL

Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they were sworn into the Federal service and distributed throughout the Marine Corps. This Company, organized and drilled by Clarence Ball, who was commissioned 2nd lieutenant of Marines, became known as the 2nd Marine Company, New York Naval Militia and was the only complete unit of Marines to leave Rochester for war duty. When the Company arrived at the Brooklyn receiving station, favorable comments were heard on all sides concerning the men's good marching qualities and excellent discipline, due to the fine training they had received from their second lieutenant. At the distribution of the unit many of the men were sent to France with the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. Lieutenant Ball trained for a short period at Quantico, Virginia, and then joined the Fifth Regiment in France, where he participated in all the major engagements of that Regiment; Belleau Woods, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne and the Argonne Forest. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and later to the rank of Captain.

Wounds received in battle, from which he never

BALL

fully recovered, caused him to be returned to America as a casualty, after spending five months in French Hospitals and on October 6, 1919, while on duty at the automatic gun school at Quantico, he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. Returning to Rochester, Captain Ball was instrumental in reorganizing the Second Marine Company, New York Naval Militia. On November 1, 1926, he retired from active service leaving the command of the company to Lieutenant E. F. Doyle.

After his retirement from the service Captain Ball registered for vocational training. He studied for some time at Mechanics Institute, and at the time of his death was a teacher of manual training in the public schools of Rochester. He resumed his activities in the civic and social life of the city and won renown as a member of the Genesee Dinghy Club, in piloting his craft on the waters of Lake Ontario. On one occasion he lifted a silver cup from the Summerville Association for long distance sailing. He retained a deep interest in the work of Christ Episcopal Church, which he joined in his youth,

BALL

though at the time of his death he attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Captain Ball was also a member of the Alpha Chapter of Pi Phi.

Many honors came to Captain Ball during his military career. On March 5, 1924, he received from the French Government the Croix de Guerre with gold star, accompanied by a finely engraved citation. The cross was awarded for conspicuous bravery at Belleau Woods on November 8, 1918, when, as stated in the citation, "Captain Ball rendered the most important service by making reconnaissances and exposing himself recklessly to the greatest dangers." At the time of his death the "*Monroe Legionnaire*," a publication of the Monroe County, New York, branch of the American Legion, printed the following editorial:

"The late Captain Clarence Ball, veteran of the Spanish and World Wars, able organizer of Marines, has passed away, and is mourned by every red blooded man in Rochester. Captain Ball gave the best years of his life to educate Young America to prepare and be physically fit when the country called. Soldierly in posture, an Adonis in athletic form, dauntless in action,

1875

1928

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPTAIN-CLARENCE-BALL
U. S. M. C.

ORGANIZED 2ND MARINE COMPANY-1917
SERVED IN FRANCE IN THE WORLD WAR
WITH THE 66TH AND 47TH CO. 5TH REGIMENT
U. S. MARINES A. E. F. AND PARTICIPATED IN THE
FOLLOWING BATTLES-BELLEAU WOODS, SOISSONS,
MAREACHE SECTOR, ST. MIHEL, CHAMPAIGNE, MEUSE
ARGONNE - AWARDED THE FRENCH-CROIX DE
GUERRE WITH GILT STAR.

DEDICATED BY THE WM. H. COOPER MARINE POST NO. 503
AMERICAN LEGION

BALL

fearless in facing death, and gentle in leadership, Captain Ball was ideal, the personification of the manly virtues which made the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt celebrated. Recognized by the French government for bravery on the battlefield where he exposed his life frequently, Captain Ball always led his men, and was willing to sacrifice his life for his flag. Wounds received by Captain Ball were carried by him to his grave. We hope Rochester will honor the memory of this distinguished hero."

This hope was realized on May 5, 1934, when a bronze plaque, dedicated to the memory of Captain Ball, was unveiled in Anderson Park by his daughter, Miss Alice Ives Ball, while more than one hundred and fifty soldiers and sailors stood at attention. The unveiling ceremony took place on the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of The William H. Cooper (Marine) Post No. 603, American Legion of Rochester, New York. Major Robert J. Halpin, instructing officer of the 391st Infantry, paid Captain Ball the following tribute:

"He was one of Rochester's outstanding officers in the World War. Inspired by his country's call, he rose rapidly in the service."

BALL

Reverend Charles Bruton, county chaplain of the American Legion, officiated at the invocation. A parade including more than two hundred marchers from the 302nd Marine Company, followed by the Naval Militia under the command of Lieutenant R. C. Wiestling, and a color guard composed of Spanish-American War Veterans and Legionnaires of Cooper Post, American Legion, assembled in formation behind the speakers' stand. A wreath from the Second Division Association was placed on the plaque by Arthur L. Dye, Vice-President of the Association.

Captain Ball's charming personality and staunch qualities endeared him to his comrades and all who knew him. The high and affectionate regard in which he was held by his companions in arms was expressed in the following resolution adopted by the American Legion at the time of his death:

"On April 18, 1928, the Nation, the City and our organization suffered a great loss in the untimely death of Captain Clarence Ball. He was a charter member and past commander of this

BALL

post, and by his unselfish devotion and his unswerving faith in the ideals of the American Legion proved himself a leader of men. He was a friend of each of us and each of us was his friend. The type of friendship that holds together the family, the community and the Nation. A man of genial personality, whose actions were featured with absolute frankness of purpose, untinged by prejudice. A devoted father and a patriotic citizen, who twice volunteered in time of war, and whose heroic deeds in the field of combat in the late World War, won for him special recognition from our ally, the Republic of France, in the form of a Croix de Guerre with palm. His unselfish consideration and concern for the welfare of the men under his command and his attitude toward all, without regard of rank, made him a captain and a loyal comrade, and as such he will always remain in our memory. Therefore, it would seem most fitting that we, The William H. Cooper (Marine) Post, No. 603, American Legion, of Rochester, New York, record the death of such a man, and be it resolved that a copy of this writing be spread on the minutes and that we in our

BALL

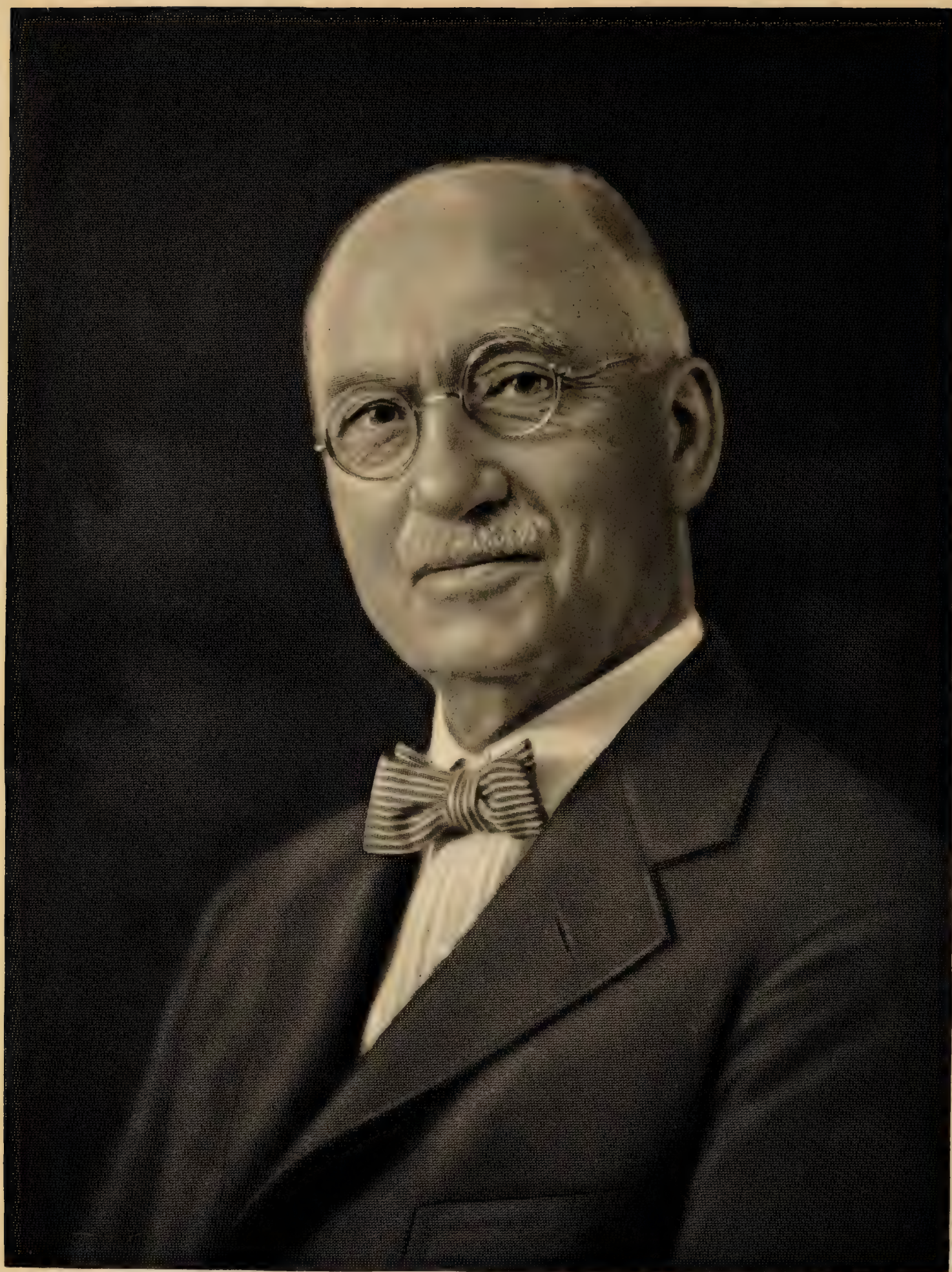
sorrow extend our sincere respects and deepest sympathy to Mrs. Ball and family.

WILLIAM J. HILLYARD,
Adjutant.

HERBERT NEALE,
WILLIAM W. DIRKSEN,
LEO L. COAKLEY,
Committee."

Captain Clarence Ball married Mary Alice Ives, daughter of John Martin and Sarah Elizabeth (White) Ives. (*See Ives Line.*) They were the parents of a daughter, Alice Ives Ball.





Steel Engraving by Foley & Conn

John H Kinnel

KINNE

IN the development of the shoe manufacturing industry in the city of Rochester, New York, John Henry Kinne, known as the dean of that industry, played an important part and occupied a conspicuous place, attained entirely through his own effort and sheer ability. He was, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, who had mastered every detail of the business to which he devoted his life's work. As an executive he contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the concern with which he was identified and for many years held a prominent position among the leaders in the industrial life of Rochester.

JOHN HENRY KINNE, was born in Weedsport, New York, December 31, 1850, and died in Rochester, July 20, 1932. He was the son of John Baxter and Catherine (Shelters) Kinne. John Baxter Kinne was born September 29, 1812, and died July 2, 1868. He married, January 5, 1843, Catherine Shelters, who was born February 26, 1821, and died April 17, 1874. He was the son of David and Dorcas (Baxter) Kinne. David Kinne was born June 1, 1789,

KINNE

and died July 1, 1855. His wife, Dorcas Baxter, was born April 12, 1789, and died September 1, 1841. She was a daughter of John and Dorcas (Whitlock) Baxter and a direct descendant of Captain John Baxter, who came to America in 1664 from the North of Ireland as captain of the Irish Volunteers and received the island of Throgs Neck for his services.

John Henry Kinne attended the public schools of Weedsport until he was fourteen, when his father's death made it necessary for him to leave school and assist in the support of the family. He obtained employment in a dry goods store in Weedsport, but after a short time his mother removed to Auburn, New York, where he found a similar position. An opportunity for employment in the factory of Sartwell, Hough and Crocker of Auburn, pioneer shoe manufacturers in the central part of New York, soon presented itself and as it promised greater opportunity for the future, Mr. Kinne was quick to take advantage of it and gave up his position in the store. He began in the shoe factory at the very beginning, working himself up to the position of cutter and

KINNE

eventually became a skilled designer. In 1880 Mr. Hough severed his connections with Sartwell, Hough & Crocker, and with the late Charles P. Ford, organized the shoe manufacturing firm of Hough & Ford, in Rochester. Mr. Hough, who had long taken a personal interest in Mr. Kinne, persuaded him to go to Rochester and enter the employ of the new firm.

Success attended the venture from the start and the firm of Hough & Ford attained a firm footing in the industry. Several years later Mr. Ford organized the C. P. Ford Company with John S. Davies as vice-president, Mr. Kinne as secretary and the late Martin B. Hoyt as treasurer. When Mr. Ford died in 1915, the firm was reorganized with Mr. Davies as president and Mr. Kinne as vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. Davies in 1929, Mr. Kinne succeeded to the presidency, holding that position until his death three years later. For a long period Mr. Kinne's energies had been concentrated on the success of the business now under his control and he brought to his new duties as executive a wide understanding and knowledge which proved invaluable to the concern.

KINNE

His ability as a designer was demonstrated when at the World's Fair in Chicago, his company received the highest award for ladies' shoes of his design. His progressive business methods and fair dealings firmly established the reputation of the C. P. Ford Company as one of the foremost firms in the industry.

Mr. Kinne was extremely popular with his employees who had the utmost confidence in him. He was always accessible and took an unusual interest in their welfare, never forgetting that he himself had worked at the bench. He thoroughly understood their problems and his memory is affectionately preserved among them as well as among the many friends he made in the course of his long business career.

Aside from his extensive business interests, Mr. Kinne was active in various local organizations. He was a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Rochester, the Y. M. C. A., the Washington Club and the Brook-Lea Country Club. He was also a member of St. Luke's

KINNE

Episcopal Church, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order. Mr. Kinne was especially fond of outdoor life and spent the summer months with his family at their summer home on Indian Lake, Franklin County, New York.

The following resolution was adopted by the C. P. Ford Company at the time of Mr. Kinne's death:

"At a meeting of the officers and directors of C. P. Ford & Company, Inc., dated this nineteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Once again is this board met in sorrow to record the death of an honored member and beloved associate. John H. Kinne, the president of this company, was called from his work at noon-day on Wednesday, the twentieth of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-two. Like his predecessor in office, the period of Mr. Kinne's connection with this organization exceeded fifty years. Beginning in the most minor position, his industry, and his integrity led him, successively and suc-

KINNE

cessfully to his appointment as executive head of this company.

“Unfailing courtesy and cheerful disposition such as were Mr. Kinne’s are given to but few. His kindly word and friendly charm were never absent, and his genuine interest and happy smile were freely given to all with whom he came in contact. The world is a better place for his life.

“His allotted span of four score years has drawn to a close and we are deprived of his counsel and of his beloved presence, but we cannot lose the inspiration of his happy life nor the memory of his cheerful character. These remain to us as a guide and a model and to his family as a great comfort. We pay our tribute of affection to John H. Kinne as a loyal associate, a loving husband, a devoted father and a godfearing Christian gentleman.

“Now therefore be it resolved:

“That this memorial be spread upon the minute book of this corporation as a permanent record and that a copy be suitably prepared and sent to the members of Mr. Kinne’s family as an

KINNE

expression of our sympathy with them in our common bereavement.

“Signed:

WHEELER D. ALLEN, *Vice-President*,

INNIS P. ALLEN, *Treasurer*,

JOHN D. FINNERAN, *Secretary*,

JOHN A. GALWAY, *Director*,

JEAN C. FORD, *Director*,

E. J. WHITE, *Director*.”

Mr. Kinne married, December 5, 1877, at Auburn, New York, Nellie Louise Allen. (*See Allen line.*) Mr. and Mrs. Kinne became the parents of a daughter, Esther Louise, who was educated at Livingstone Park Seminary in Rochester. Mrs. Kinne is active in church work and represents St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the National Council of Church Women.



ALLEN

Arms: Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent or.

Crest: A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.

Motto: Fortiter Gerit Crucem.

THE surname Allen is of ancient origin. Fitz-Aleyne (son of Allen) is listed in the Roll of Battle Abbey, A. D. 1066, and since that time the name figures prominently in English records. Thomas Allen was Sheriff of London in 1414. Sir John Allen was Mayor of London in 1524 and Sir William Allen and Sir Thomas Allen held the same office in 1571 and 1658 respectively. Edward Allen (1566-1626), a distinguished actor and friend of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, founded Dulwich College in 1619, with the stipulation that the master and secretary must always bear the name of Allen. This unusual contract has easily been fulfilled as there have always been many scholars of that name.

GEORGE ALLEN, the immigrant ancestor, and son of Ralph Allen, a farmer of Leicestershire, England,

ALLEN

was born in England about 1568 and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, May 2, 1648. He was a member of Reverend Joseph Hull's Company which left Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, and arrived in Boston on May 6, 1635. He resided at Lynn, Massachusetts, until 1637 when, with others, he joined in the purchase of the town of Sandwich and removed to that place. When the town was incorporated he was chosen first deputy and served several years in that capacity. He was a member of the church organized in Sandwich in 1638, and was admitted a freeman June 30, 1639. In 1640 he was elected constable and surveyor of highways. He was a miller and it is evident from the records of the Sandwich Meeting of Friends that he was greatly interested in that organization, if not actually a member.

George Allen married in England, Catherine, surname unknown. She came with him to America and died at Sandwich.

GEORGE ALLEN, son of George and Catherine Allen, was born in England in 1619 and died at

ALLEN

Sandwich, Massachusetts, about 1683. He came to Boston with his father as his name is on the list of passengers who arrived with the Reverend Joseph Hull and later removed to Sandwich. He was also a miller and one of twenty-two who subscribed to building a mill in 1654. He lost his franchise for becoming a Quaker; but the town records of February 23, 1675, state that on that date his just rights and privileges were restored to him. The records of the Sandwich Monthly Meetings of Friends show that he was a generous contributor to their cause.

George Allen married (first), Hannah, surname unknown. He married (second), Sarah, surname unknown, who died in 1693.

DANIEL ALLEN, son of George and Sarah Allen, was born at Sandwich, May 23, 1663, where he died about 1701. He was made a freeman June 7, 1680. The town records of May 14, 1685, read: "The town hath given to Daniel Allen one-quarter acre of land where his house now stands." He was town constable in 1694. On September 19, 1695, the town voted

ALLEN

that Daniel Allen be granted a piece of land between his property and the county road.

He married about 1685, Bethsheba Hoxie, daughter of Ludwic Hoxie of Sandwich.

DANIEL ALLEN, son of Daniel and Bethsheba (Hoxie) Allen, was born at Sandwich, June 30, 1701, and died there November 11, 1765. He married, March 8, 1722, Elizabeth Allen of Sandwich. She was born September 21, 1702.

EBENEZER ALLEN, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Allen, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 22, 1724-25, and died there May 22, 1812. He married, November 6, 1746, Susannah Goddard of Sandwich, who was born July 19, 1729, and died September 28, 1774.

DANIEL ALLEN, son of Ebenezer and Susannah (Goddard) Allen, was born at Sandwich, July 31, 1753, and died at Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, October 13, 1806, where he is buried in the Quaker Cemetery. He moved from Smithfield, Rhode Island, to East Hoosic, March 31, 1791, ac-

ALLEN

according to the records of the East Hoosic Friends. In 1791, he was a proprietor at North Adams, Massachusetts. About 1800 he removed from North Adams to Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, where he was the owner of a farm of 256 acres.

Daniel Allen married (first), at Smithfield, Rhode Island, May 3, 1781, Mary Smith, who was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, October 26, 1764, and died in North Adams, March 10, 1793. He married (second), Lydia Smith, a sister of his first wife. She was born September 29, 1762, and died March 12, 1849.

EBENEZER ALLEN, son of Daniel and Mary (Smith) Allen, was born April 5, 1790, at Saratoga County, New York, and died June 7, 1856. He was a keeper at Auburn Prison for many years. He married, October 1, 1809, Aurelia Duel, a daughter of David and Sarah (Mosher) Duel and granddaughter of David Duel.

CAPTAIN RICHARD JOHNSON ALLEN, son of Ebenezer and Aurelia (Duel) Allen, was born March

ALLEN

3, 1829, at Springport, Cayuga County, New York, and died February 14, 1903. He was a jeweler and during the Civil War enlisted with the Third New York Artillery and was later commissioned captain. He was in command at Cape Hatteras under General Innis Palmer. In later life he was a prominent figure in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Captain Allen married, March 3, 1836, Sarah R. Evans, daughter of George H. and Letitia M. (Cook) Evans, both of pioneer families of Rochester. Lewis Cook, father of Letitia M. Cook, was the second person to be buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery near Rochester. Sarah R. Evans was a direct descendant of George and Ellen (Smith) Evans, who settled in Rochester in 1810.

NELLIE LOUISE ALLEN, daughter of Captain Richard Johnson and Sarah R. (Evans) Allen, married, December 5, 1877, John Henry Kinne. (*See Kinne line.*)

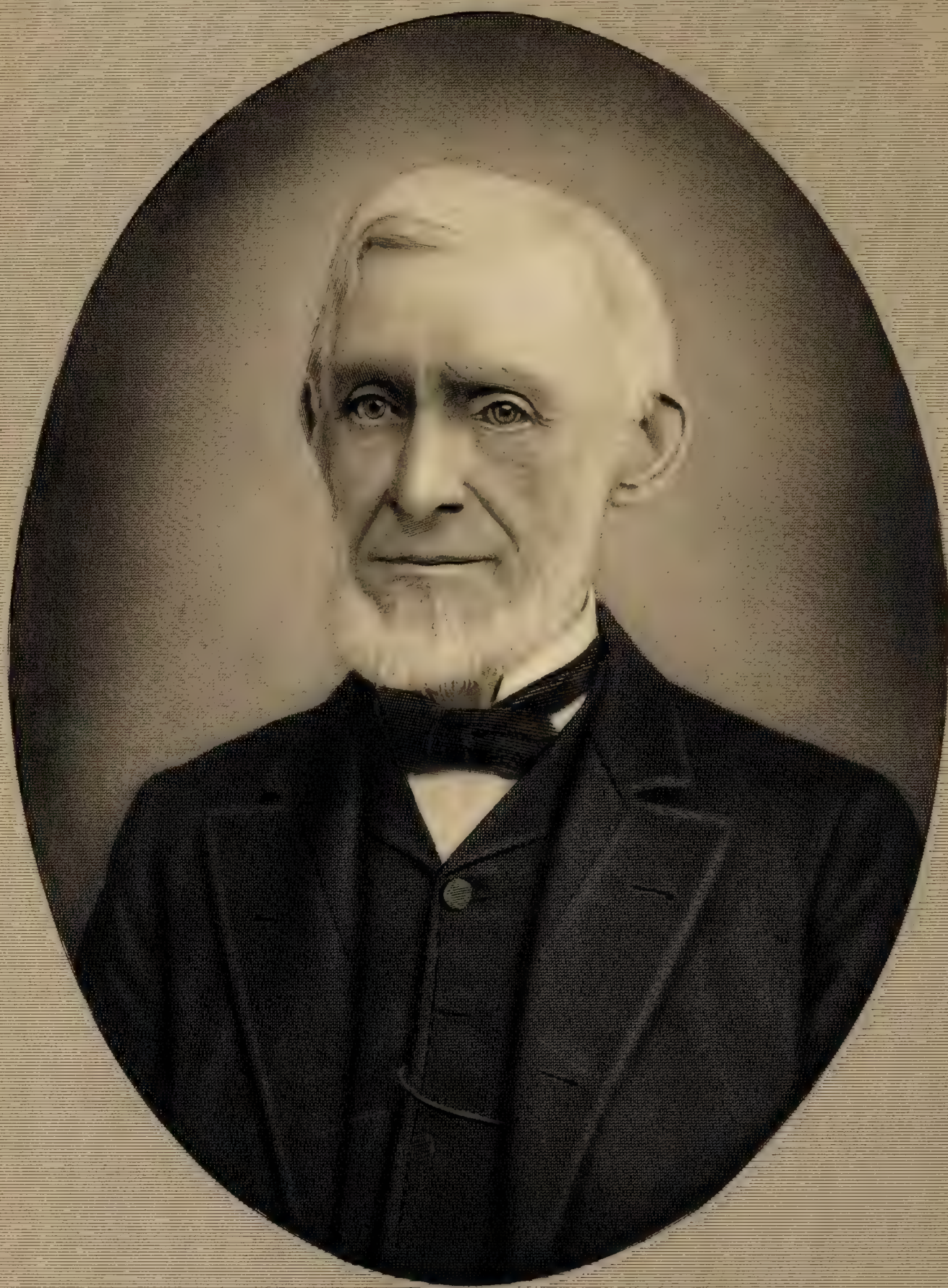
McKINNEY

THE McKinney family is of ancient Scottish origin and figures prominently in the early history of Scotland. It was originally spelled MacInnie, the surname borne by the clan of the sons of Argus, hereditary bowmen to the chiefs of the McKinnon clan.

JACOB McKINNEY was born April 30, 1771, in Pennsylvania and died in Binghamton, New York, February 4, 1848. His parents, whose names are not known, lived in Simsbury, Pennsylvania, and later in Northumberland, New York. Jacob McKinney came to Binghamton as a young man and conducted a general store at Chenango Point for many years in partnership with General Joshua Whitney. He became a power in the community and was known as Judge McKinney, although there is no record of him holding any judicial office. He served as sheriff in 1808, and as county clerk in 1809. Jacob McKinney married, August 8, 1805, Eliza Sabin. (*See Sabin line.*)

Children:

- (1) Edward, died in infancy.
- (2) Ann Eliza, born June 17, 1808, died September 2, 1862.



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Labin McKinney

McKINNEY

- (3) Charles, born June 17, 1810, died June 8, 1884; married, May 27, 1839, Catherine B. Ely.
- (4) Samuel Sweetland, born April 1, 1813, died June 25, 1837.
- (5) Sabin, of whom further.
- (6) Silas, born November 2, 1818, died April 21, 1888; married (first), February 24, 1847, Fannie M. Nelson; (second), 1865, Mary C. Burt.
- (7) Amelia, born May 4, 1823, died October 25, 1823.

SABIN McKINNEY, son of Judge Jacob and Eliza (Sabin) McKinney, was born in Binghamton, March 7, 1816, and died there July 18, 1896. He was educated for the ministry and received his training in Rev. Peter Lockwood's Classical School of Binghamton, after which he entered Oberlin College. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1841, and continued to study theology at Auburn Theological Seminary and The Union Seminary in New York until 1844. After his ordination he supplied at churches in Bath, Vernon Center and Greenwich, New York, and then held pastorates in Fredonia and



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Elizabeth Sheldon Cortliss McKinney

McKINNEY

in Bergen, New York, but because of ill health, was compelled to give up the ministry.

In 1857, he returned to Binghamton and became associated with his brother Charles, who in 1851 had established himself as the first coal merchant in that section and brought the first barge load of coal into the city of Binghamton by way of the Chenango Canal.

Rev. Sabin McKinney entered whole heartedly into the business and civic life of the community and soon became a recognized and influential leader. He served as a member of Binghamton's first board of water commissioners and as school commissioner for many years.

Rev. Sabin McKinney married, January 27, 1847, Elizabeth Sheldon Corliss, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss. (*See Corliss line.*)

CHARLES McKINNEY, son of Rev. Sabin and Elizabeth (Corliss) McKinney was born in East Bloomfield, New York, May 14, 1854, and died in Binghamton, March 8, 1931. He attended the public



Steel Engraving by Pinlay & Conn

Charles McKim

McKINNEY

schools in East Bloomfield and in 1871 entered the employ of his uncle, Charles McKinney. From then, until the time of his death, a period of sixty years, he was identified with the coal industry, and while his uncle and father might be said to have been the pioneers, it was during his time that the business was developed and the McKinney firm gained its high reputation.

In 1872, a branch office under the name McKinney and Phelps was opened in Utica, New York, and Mr. McKinney was given full charge.

Upon the death of his uncle in 1884, the firm was reorganized and the name became S. & C. McKinney Coal Company, in which father and son were partners.

When Rev. Sabin McKinney died in 1896, Mr. McKinney continued as the head of the concern until Mr. Hiram W. Woodburn entered the firm and it became the McKinney-Woodburn Coal Company, as it is known today, with Mr. McKinney as president.

McKINNEY

Although increasing business responsibilities brought increasing duties, Mr. McKinney never lost interest in the civic, public and commercial life of the city where he had long been a recognized factor. His record of more than sixty years in one business, employing none but the most honorable methods to win such success, assures his name a permanent place among the business leaders of the city of Binghamton.

As a public spirited citizen, with a keen sense of civic responsibility, Mr. McKinney was ever ready to give of his time and means to any movement for the public welfare. He was especially interested in boys and their activities and the Boy's Club in Binghamton is indebted to him for his generous support and friendly interest.

Fraternally he was a Mason and one of the most active members of the Binghamton Rotary Club. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Charles McKinney married in Utica, April 26, 1897, Caroline Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Giles C.

McKINNEY

and Jane (Wilson) Smith of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were the parents of a daughter, Merl, who married Edward C. Van Gorder of Forty Ford, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Jeanne Van Gorder.



SABIN

WILLIAM SABINE, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was one of the founders of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where record of him is found as early as 1643. There is some uncertainty as to the place of his birth, but according to tradition, he came from Wales or the south of England, his parents or grandparents having fled from France because of religious persecution. It is certain, however, that he was English speaking, well educated, and became a leader in the town and church. He was a miller. He died February 9, 1687, and his will, dated June 4, 1685, proved at Boston, July 17, 1687, left bequests to sixteen of his twenty children. The name of his first wife is not known. The name of his second wife was Martha, daughter of James and Anna Allen. She was born, December 11, 1641.

Children of the first marriage, all born in Rehoboth except the two eldest:

- (1) Samuel.
- (2) Elizabeth, born 1642.
- (3) Joseph, born May 24, 1645.

SABIN

- (4) Benjamin, of whom further.
- (5) Nehemiah, born May 28, 1647.
- (6) Experience, born June 8, 1649.
- (7) Mary or Mercy, born May 23, 1652.
- (8) Abigail, born September 8, 1653.
- (9) Hannah, born October 22, 1654.
- (10) Patience, born last of February, 1655.
- (11) Jeremiah, born January 24, 1657.
- (12) Sarah, born July 27, 1660.

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) James, born January 1, 1664-65.
- (2) John, born August 27, 1666.
- (3) Hezekiah, born April 3, 1669.
- (4) Noah, born March 1, 1671.
- (5) Mehitable, born May 15, 1673.
- (6) Mary, born September 8, 1675.
- (7) Sarah, born February 16, 1677.
- (8) Margaret, born April 30, 1680.

BENJAMIN SABINE, son of William was born in Rehoboth, May 3, 1646. He removed to Roxbury,

SABIN

Massachusetts, in 1675, and was one of the thirteen pioneers who settled in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686. In that year he joined in the purchase of a tract of land south of Woodstock, then known as Mashamoquoit, now Pomfret. He lived in Woodstock until 1705 when he removed to Pomfret where he died July 21, 1725.

Benjamin Sabine married (first) Sarah, born June 2, 1650, daughter of John and Rebecca Polly of Roxbury.

Children:

- (1) Josiah, born in Rehoboth, October 11, 1669.
- (2) Ebenezer, of whom further.
- (3) Benjamin, born at Rehoboth, December 2, 1673.
- (4) Mehitable, born at Roxbury, September 7, 1677.

He married (second), July 5, 1678, Sarah Parker. She died January 22, 1717-18.

Children, all born at Roxbury except the two youngest:

SABIN

- (1) Sarah, born August 1, 1679.
- (2) Nehemiah, born January 10, 1681.
- (3) Patience, born May 3, 1682.
- (4) Jeremiah, born March 11, 1684.
- (5) Experience, born February, 1686.
- (6) Stephen, born at Woodstock, May 30, 1689.
- (7) Timothy, born, 1694.

EBENEZER SABINE, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Polly) Sabine, was born in Rehoboth, December 10, 1671, and died September 18, 1739. He resided at Woodstock. He served as ensign in an expedition against Canada in 1700.

Ebenezer Sabine married Susanna, surname unknown.

Children, all born at Woodstock.

- (1) Ebenezer, born July 8, 1696.
- (2) Joseph, born January 23, 1701.
- (3) Susanna, born April 5, 1704.
- (4) Joshua, of whom further.
- (5) Mehitable, born July 21, 1711.
- (6) Seth, born October 21, 1714.

SABIN

JOSHUA SABINE, son of Ebenezer and Susanna Sabine, was born at Woodstock, May 26, 1706. He married, January 22, 1734, Mary, surname unknown.

Children, born at Pomfret:

- (1) Abishai, born September 10, 1735.
- (2) Susanna, born August 25, 1737.
- (3) Joshua, born June 6, 1740.
- (4) Mary, born May 6, 1742.
- (5) Sylvanus, born January 14, 1744.
- (6) Phethena, born January 6, 1747.
- (7) Lucy, born August 9, 1749.
- (8) Walter, of whom further.
- (9) Alice, born April 20, 1754.
- (10) Elizabeth, born September 6, 1756.

WALTER SABINE, son of Joshua and Mary Sabine, was born at Pomfret, February 12, 1752, and died about 1790. He was a surveyor by profession who came from Norwich, Connecticut, to Harpersville, Delaware County, New York, prior to 1788. In 1790, the federal census shows that he was of Che-

SABIN

nango town, Broome County, New York. He returned to Connecticut, where he died, leaving a widow, five daughters and a son.

Mention of Walter Sabine, also spelled Sabin, is found in various records and it was during this generation that the letter "e" was dropped.

ELIZA SABIN, daughter of Walter Sabin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 28, 1780, and died at Binghamton, May 7, 1844. She married, August 8, 1805, Jacob McKinney. (*See McKinney line.*)



CORLISS

THE names of Corliss, Careless and Carlesse, according to Bardsley, were originally nicknames meaning "the careless," "free from anxiety and sorrow," "merry and jolly." Record is found of Willelmus Careles as early as 1379, and of Anthony Careless in 1570, in the Poll Tax of York. It is also recorded that William Careless, Carles, or Carlos, a colonel or major in the Royalist Army during the Civil Wars, was instrumental in preserving the life of Charles II after the battle of Worcester.

GEORGE CORLISS, progenitor of the family in America, was the son of Thomas Corliss. He was born in Devonshire, England, at or near Exeter, in 1617, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 19, 1686. He came to New England in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1640, he removed to Haverhill and settled in the west parish of the town, where he purchased a tract of land of three square miles from the aborigines. He at first built a long cabin and later a large home which he named "Poplar Lawn" because of the Lombardy poplars set out on each side of the long lane leading to

CORLISS

the house. "Poplar Lawn" became the permanent home of the Corliss family for several generations and quoting from "Historic Sites and Scenes of Haverhill Presented During the Tercentenary Year" the house as well as its interior was "the wonder of the period."

George Corliss was made a freeman in 1645. He was constable in 1650 and selectman in 1648, 1652, 1657, 1669 and 1679. His immense farm was divided among his eight children, seven daughters and one son. His marriage to Joanna Davis, October 26, 1645, was the second marriage registered in the town.

JOHN CORLISS, son of George and Joanna (Davis) Corliss was born March 4, 1648, in Haverhill, where he died February 17, 1698. His name appears on the list of soldiers paid by the town August 24, 1676, and also on the record as having taken the oath of allegiance at Haverhill, November 28, 1677. He lived on the ancestral farm all his life and married Mary Wilford, December 17, 1684.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Mary (Wilford) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, March 4, 1686, and

CORLISS

died in 1766. He resided at the old homestead which his grandson inherited, his son having died before 1766. He provided liberally for his children and gave them a good education. John Corliss married in 1711, Ruth Haynes, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Moulton) Haynes. She was born February 10, 1691.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Ruth (Haynes) Corliss, was born on the Corliss farm in Haverhill, September 12, 1715, and died there November 15, 1753. He married (first) November 30, 1737, Abigail Mitchell. He married (second) September 13, 1753, Abiah Whittier. His widow, with Abiah and Joseph Haynes, settled his estate in June, 1754.

CAPTAIN JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Abigail (Mitchell) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, May 8, 1747, and died in Easton, New York, May 27, 1822. Captain Corliss, as he was known, lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later in Haverhill, New Hampshire, until about 1790 or 1793, when he removed to Easton. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regi-

CORLISS

ment. The depreciation in the currency after the Revolutionary War made a great change in his fortune and he sustained another severe loss after the War of 1812, but as he and his sons were extremely energetic and enterprising, they soon retrieved their fortunes. He is said to have been an unusually skillful horseman.

Captain John Corliss married Lydia Haynes, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clement) Haynes of Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was born in Haverhill, January 3, 1750, and died in Easton, New York, July 8, 1823.

DR. HIRAM CORLISS, son of John and Lydia (Haynes) Corliss, was born in Easton, New York, October 21, 1793, and died in Greenwich, New York, September 7, 1877. He was educated in the district schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he was competent to teach and was so engaged until 1812, when he began to study medicine under Drs. Nathan Thompson and Jonathan Mosher. He subsequently entered the New York Hospital and in

CORLISS

February, 1816, received a certificate, equivalent in those days to a diploma. The certificate reads:

“We, the physicians and surgeons of the New York Hospital, do certify that Hiram Corliss hath attended the practice of physic and surgery in this hospital during the winter of 1815-16, in testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Physicians

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
WM. HAMERSLEY,
JAMES S. STUIGHAM,
JAMES C. OSBORN,

Surgeons

WRIGHT POST
RICHARD S. THISSAN,
SAMUEL C. BORROWS,
VALENTINE SEAMAN.”

In the spring of 1816, Dr. Corliss began to practice in Easton, and in 1824, he removed to Greenwich, then known as Whipple City. Here he established his office on June 1, 1824, and continuously kept it open until the day of his death. Dr. Corliss was the oldest medical practitioner in the State of New York, and his reputation as a physician and surgeon was known far and wide. In 1826, ten years

CORLISS

after his graduation, he undertook a bold surgical operation, as yet untried in this country, though it had been successfully performed in London by Sir Astley Cooper. He consulted with leading physicians in New York City, who advised against it and endeavored to dissuade him, but Dr. Corliss resolved to make the attempt. He personally superintended the construction of the instruments, and successfully performed the operation. The love of surgery abided with him until the last and at the age of eighty, he performed the operation of Lithotomy, the patient being 73 years of age. In 1847, upon recommendation of the State Medical Society, Dr. Corliss received from the Regents of the University of New York, the honorary degree of M. D., and in 1850, was elected to membership in the State Medical Society. He took an active interest in the proceedings of the society, and was frequently a delegate to National Medical Conventions. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society. In 1825, Governor De Witt Clinton appointed Dr. Corliss surgeon of the Twenty-Second Regiment of Artillery of New York with rank from August 30, 1825.

CORLISS

Dr. Hiram Corliss married (first) April 6, 1814, Susan Sheldon. (*See Sheldon line.*) He married (second), March 11, 1848, Almy Howland Sampson, who was born in 1804, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and died June 5, 1858. He married (third), May 14, 1861, Maria Cowan, who was born August 12, 1811, in Leicester, Vermont, and died in Greenwich in 1879.

Children of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss:

- (1) Mary Folger, born July 29, 1815, in Easton, New York, and died May 29, 1855, in Greenwich, (Union Village) New York. She married, June 16, 1840, Courtland Cunningham Cook, son of Titus A. and Martha (Cunningham) Cook of Greenwich, New York.
- (2) George Henry, born in Easton, New York, June 2, 1817, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 21, 1888. He was the inventor of the Corliss steam engine. He married (first), January 3, 1839, Phoebe Farnum Frost, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Clark) Frost of Canterbury, Connecticut. She was born in Canter-

CORLISS

bury, January 7, 1814, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 5, 1859. He married (second), December 13, 1866, Emily A. Shaw of Newburyport, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Mary A. Shaw. She was born in 1835, in Newburyport, and died June 15, 1910, in Providence, Rhode Island.

- (3) Elizabeth Sheldon, born July 23, 1819, in Easton, New York, and died there May 25, 1820.
- (4) Albert Hiram, born in Easton, Washington County, New York, May 11, 1823, and died in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, November 10, 1883. He was a physician and later entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He married in Rome, New York, August 29, 1848, Susanna Lawson, daughter of George and Sophia (Glynes) Lawson. She was born in London, England, April 22, 1821, and died in Utica, New York, August 4, 1907.
- (5) Charles, born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, February 26, 1826, and died November 12, 1862, in Providence, Rhode Island. He married September 4, 1855, Anna Laing, daughter of Paisley and Catherine

CORLISS

Frances Laing. She was born in 1830, in Northumberland, New York, and died April 15, 1880, in Saratoga Springs, New York.

- (6) Elizabeth Sheldon, of whom further.
- (7) Sarah Sheldon, born September 25, 1831, in Greenwich, and died December 2, 1846.
- (8) William, born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, November 5, 1834, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 29, 1915. He married, February 8, 1860, Phebe Catherine McEwen, who was born March 8, 1839, in New Scotland, Albany County, New York, and died April 1, 1915, in Providence, Rhode Island. She was the daughter of John and Susan (Warren) McEwen.
- (9) Susan Frances, born August 12, 1839, in Greenwich, New York, and died September 9, 1840.

ELIZABETH SHELDON CORLISS, born April 7, 1829, in Greenwich, New York, and died August 19, 1905, in Binghamton, New York. She married in Greenwich, January 27, 1847, Sabin McKinney. (*See McKinney line.*)

SHELDON

THE origin of the surname Sheldon is derived from the locality "of Sheldon," a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England.

In the register of Oxford University is found Francis Sheldon of County Worcestershire, in 1584. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury died in 1677. He graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1617. He was a Royalist and during the time of Cromwell's rule, retired to Staffordshire and Derbyshire. In 1660, he was made Bishop of London and in 1663 Archbishop of Canterbury. After the great fire he contributed two thousand pounds toward rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. He built the library at Lambeth Palace and the Sheldonian Theater of Oxford, Sir Joseph Sheldon, his nephew, was Lord Mayor of London, and died in 1681.

JOHN SHELDON, progenitor of the family in America, died in 1706. He was one of the forty-one men of Narragansett, who, on July 29, 1679, petitioned the King that he "would put an end to these differences about the government thereof which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animos-

SHELDON

ities still arising in peoples' minds, as they stand affected to this or that government." He bought 230 acres of land October 20, 1683, near Pettasomscott. His will was dated August 15, 1704, and proved January 16, 1706.

ISAAC SHELDON, son of John Sheldon, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in 1752. He was admitted a freeman of Kingston in 1712, and was councilman for South Kingston in 1723.

He married (first), Susanna Potter, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Tripp) Potter. He married (second), Sarah.

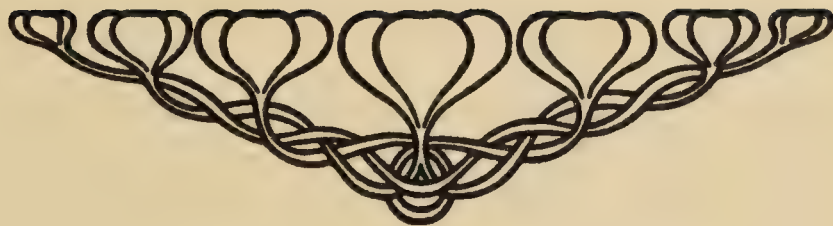
BENJAMIN SHELDON, son of Isaac and Susanna (Potter) Sheldon, was born March 4, 1727, and is said to have been killed by the Indians during the Revolutionary War. He lived in South Kingston. He married Susan Sherman.

SAMUEL SHELDON, son of Benjamin and Susan (Sherman) Sheldon, married Tabitha Rogers.

SUSAN SHELDON, daughter of Samuel and Tabitha

SHELDON

(Rogers) Sheldon, was born in Easton, New York, May 28, 1794, and died April 5, 1843, in Greenwich (Union Village), New York. She married, April 6, 1814, Dr. Hiram Corliss. (*See Corliss line.*)

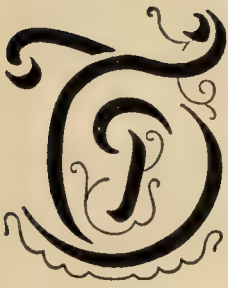


SLINGERLAND

*Arms: Sable, two bars counter-embattled
argent.*

Crest: A swan proper.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

HE SLINGERLAND FAMILY is of Dutch ancestry and has been numbered among the prominent pioneer families of New York State since 1650. The village of Slingerlands, near Albany, founded by William Henry Slingerland, a direct descendant of the immigrant ancestor, stands as a monument to the family name, and property, originally included in the Slingerland patent is still in possession of members of the family.

TEUNIS CORNELIUSE SLINGERLAND, immigrant ancestor, was born April 7, 1617, in Amsterdam, Holland. He came to America in 1650 and settled in Beverwyck, now Albany, New York, where in 1652 he purchased a tract of land lying east of the present Chapel Street. He was appointed commissary

SLINGERLAND

by Governor Dongan and in 1665, he and his brother-in-law, Johannes Apple, bought from the Indians a tract of land of nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres lying east of the Helderberg Mountains. This was the original Slingerland patent which comprised part of the present towns of New Scotland and Bethlehem, on the so-called Onesquatha Flats. The purchase was confirmed by Governor Dongan in 1684 and in 1685, Teunis Cornelius Slingerland and Johannes Apple received a deed from the Mohawk chiefs, of the Wolf, Bear and Turtle clans. This interesting document, which reads as follows, is on record in the office of the County Clerk of Albany County. It was signed in the presence of Peter Schuyler, Garret Bauchry and William Teller.

“Sa-go-a-di-och-qui-sax, To-ho-daa-we, Ro-jen-dre, Tap-in-dan-e-go, Ro-jon-jow, So-ha-ayn-tow-annue, being e, powered by all the sachems of the three races of the Maquaes, and by On-i-gho-cen-da, one of the principal owners, for and in consideration of the following goods, to wit, one piece of shrift, three casks of rum, three kettles, three shirts, hundred

SLINGERLAND

and fifty hands white wampum, and one bag of powder, sell, transport, convey, etc., to Teunis Slingerland and William (?) Apple, his son-in-law, (?), their heirs, etc., a certain tract of land lying on the north side of a certain creek called O-nits-quat-haa, to the westward of Albany, lying behind Norman's Creek, about sixteen miles into the woods, and marked in the east and west end by a Wolf, Bear and Turtle, etc."

The deed was disputed by Barent Pieterse Coeymans, who claimed that the land lay within his patent purchased of the Mohawks at Catskill, in April, 1673, but Coeymans subsequently relinquished his claim. Teunis Corneliuse Slingerland built a dwelling on the property, where he also established several mills. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Albert Andriesse Bradt, he inherited the mill and farm on Norman's Kill, now Kenwood a suburb of Albany. Norman's Kill, formerly Tawasentha, mentioned in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," is one of the principal streams in Albany County and named after the Norman family.

Teunis Corneliuse Slingerland married (first), Engeltje Albertse Bradt, daughter of Albert

SLINGERLAND

Andriesse Bradt, who emigrated to America in 1620 and located in Beverwyck. He married (second), April 9, 1684, Gertruy Fonda, widow of Jan Brickers.

Children:

- (1) Arent, died January, 1712-13; was twice married, his second wife being Gertrude Van Voorst, whom he married October, 1688. In his will, made January 28, 1712-13, he mentions children: Johannes, born May 10, 1685; Enjeltie, born November 10, 1689; Teunise, baptized March 18, 1694, buried June 29, 1746, married (first), October 4, 1719, Elizabeth Van Der Zee, and (second), July 5, 1724, Cornelia Kipp; Gerrit, born May 2, 1697; Sara, born July 21, 1700; and Alberties, January 2, 1704.
- (2) Albert, of whom further.
- (3) Cornelius, born June 7, 1670; married, May 28, 1696, Eva Mebie. One child of this marriage was Teunis Cornelius, born March 1, 1722. He spent his life in clearing and improving the land purchased by his grandfather and the brick house he erected in 1762 is still standing in an excellent state of preservation.
- (4) Elizabeth; married Thomas Eackars.

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ALBERT SLINGERLAND, son of Teunis Corneliuse and Engeltje Albertse (Bradt) Slingerland, was born in 1666 in Onesquatha and died in 1731. He married, August 9, 1694, Hester Brickers.

Children:

- (1) Johannes, of whom further.
- (2) Angelica, born July 10, 1698.
- (3) Teunis, born December 8, 1700.
- (4) Thomas, born March 5, 1704.

JOHANNES SLINGERLAND, son of Albert and Hester (Brickers) Slingerland, was baptized July 19, 1696, at Onesquatha and married, January 27, 1724, Anna Slingerland, his cousin, daughter of Cornelius and Eva (Mebie) Slingerland of Schenectady, New York.

Children:

- (1) Hester, born July 26, 1725.
- (2) Egie, born January 22, 1727.
- (3) Albert, baptized May 20, 1731, died young.
- (4) Albert, of whom further.

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- (5) Cornelius, baptized May 7, 1738.
- (6) Maria, baptized September 26, 1742, died young.
- (7) Maria, baptized September 28, 1745.

ALBERT SLINGERLAND, son of Johannes and Anna (Slingerland) Slingerland, was born in 1733 and baptized March 7, 1733, at Onesquatha, town of New Scotland, where he died in 1814. He served during the Revolution as a private of the Third Regiment, Albany County militia, under Colonel Schuyler, and for his services later received lands under the "Land and Bounty" act.

He married, December 16, 1760, Elizabeth Moak, who was born January 1, 1744.

Children:

- (1) Annetje Maria, born October 2, 1763.
- (2) Hester, born December 25, 1765.
- (3) John Albert, of whom further.
- (4) Henry.

JOHN ALBERT SLINGERLAND, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Moak) Slingerland, was born January 4,

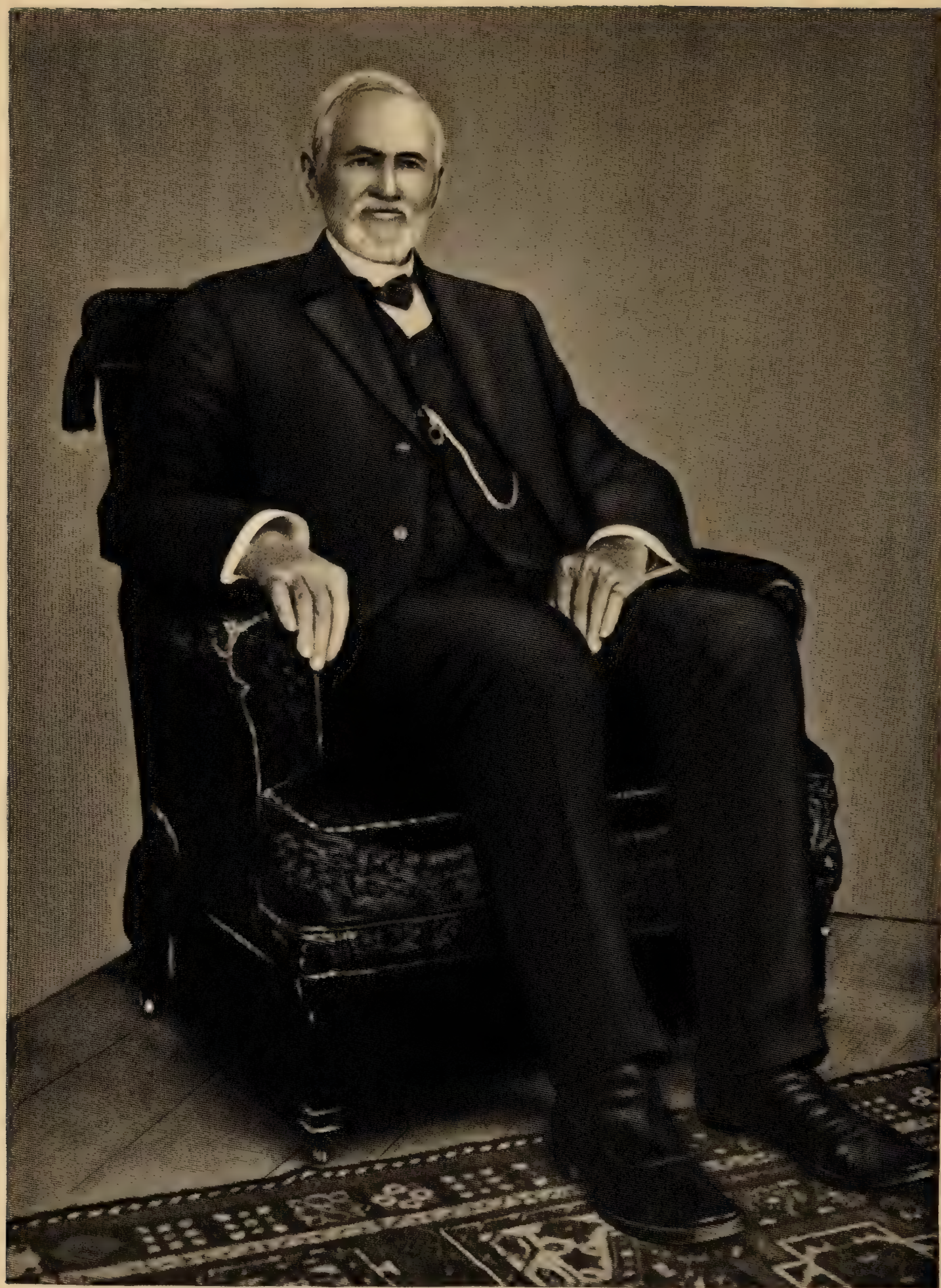
SLINGERLAND

1768, at Onesquatha, where he died January 15, 1850. He was a prosperous farmer and one of the leading citizens of the community.

He married, February 3, 1799, Leah Britt. She was born July 6, 1776, and died February 15, 1863.

Children:

- (1) Magdalen, born August 14, 1801, died April 4, 1849; married (first), December 25, 1820, John J. Arnold; (second), October 22, 1831, Tobias Ten Eyck Waldron.
- (2) John I., born March 1, 1804, died October 26, 1861; married (first), June 5, 1823, Elizabeth Van Der Zee; (second), Sally Hall.
- (3) Elizabeth, born July 4, 1806, died October 27, 1888; married, December 25, 1825, Cornelius H. Van Der Zee.
- (4) Mary, born February 12, 1809, died in infancy.
- (5) Frederick Britt, born July 30, 1811, died August 11, 1869; married, January 7, 1836, Cecilia Winne.
- (6) Hester, born October 28, 1813, died August 15, 1869; married, October 21, 1834, James Harris Loucks.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

Wm H. Shierland

SLINGERLAND

- (7) Albert I., born February 20, 1818, died June 9, 1896; married, November 29, 1837, Catherine Slack.
- (8) William Henry, of whom further.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY SLINGERLAND, son of John Albert and Leah (Britt) Slingerland, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, November 13, 1820, where he died May 13, 1910. He was educated in the public schools and at the Albany Academy. He studied civil engineering under Andrew Ten Eyck and won an enviable reputation in this profession. He was especially well known as a surveyor and became connected with many important public and private works in Albany County and throughout New York State. When the stability of the State Capitol Dome was questioned, he was appointed by the Legislature in 1881-82 and again in 1887, to make examinations and report upon possible defects in the structure. Contrary to the opinion of other experts, he condemned the dome and due to his persistent efforts, it was reconstructed according to his recommendations.

SLINGERLAND

In 1890, Mr. Slingerland was appointed by the War Department of the United States government to obtain and survey a site for a proving ground for the arsenal at Watervliet. He selected a strip of land one mile in width and ten miles in length located in the towns of Guilderland and Watervliet and obtained options on this property. His recommendations were unanimously adopted by the War Department, but Congress failed to make an appropriation for the purchase of the land. Authorities still believe, however, that the wisdom of Mr. Slingerland's choice will eventually be recognized.

Honorable William Henry Slingerland may well be called the founder of the village of Slingerlands, which originally was called Norman's Kill, but renamed in 1870, largely through his efforts and in recognition of the services of himself and his brothers, Frederick, John I., and Albert J. Slingerland.

He secured the Post Office for the village and served as its first postmaster, an office which he held for more than twenty years. In 1901, he organized and built the Suburban Water Company, of which

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he became president and principal owner and operated the same in company with his sons, who each had a small interest in the project. This venture was a success from the beginning and of immense benefit to the people of the village. The property remained in possession of the family until 1926, when it was sold by Mrs. George Wayne Slingerland and her daughter, Miss Grace Slingerland to the Town of Bethlehem, which now supplies water to the village of Slingerlands, New Salem, New Scotland, Delmar and Ellsmore.

Mr. Slingerland was an active member of the Republican party and was elected to the State Legislature in 1880. He secured much valuable legislation for his constituents, who sought to keep him in office and renominated him for three successive terms, but he declined the honor each time.

The Reformed Church at Delmar also benefited from Mr. Slingerland's generosity and public spirit. He was one of its founders and largest contributors and served as elder for many years. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of the State National

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Guard as a member of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, of which he served as colonel for ten years.

Mr. Slingerland was active in all matters concerning the welfare of the town and county. He was elected secretary of the Town Union Agricultural Association of the County of Albany, May 8, 1862, and held this position for many years. He took a keen interest in historical and genealogical matters and was a member of the Holland Society. At the Albany centennial celebration held in 1894, he represented his ancestor, Teunis Corneliuse Slingerland in the pageant and re-enacted the installation of the first mayor of the city.

Honorable William Henry Slingerland married (first), November 23, 1842, Elizabeth Wayne, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Coughtry) Wayne and granddaughter of Anthony Wayne. She was born December 30, 1818, died May 25, 1868. He married (second), November 25, 1868, Maria Whitbeck, daughter of Andrew and Charlotte Amelia (Bronck) Whitbeck. She was born October 18, 1832, died March 22, 1915.

SLINGERLAND

Children (of the first marriage) :

- (1) John Henry, born June 13, 1844, died December 23, 1914; married (first), September 18, 1867, Susan Hall, born May 6, 1845, died February 20, 1868, daughter of Aaron and Ann (Bullock) Hall; (second), October 29, 1873, Alice Preston, born November 7, 1855, died October 12, 1924, daughter of James B. and Nancy (Eychnor) Preston.

Children (of the second marriage) :

- (I) William Preston, born February 2, 1875, died August 4, 1934; married, January 3, 1904, Lillian Leycraft. No children.
- (II) Edward John, born September 2, 1878; married (first), July 21, 1905, Edith Austin, born August 19, 1884, died April 23, 1914, daughter of Bernard and Della (Eicks) Austin; (second), April 6, 1915, Elsie Schiller, born February 25, 1879, daughter of Joseph and Augusta (Fazel) Schiller.

Children (of the first marriage) :

- (i) Alice, born June 1, 1907. Unmarried.

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- (ii) Dorothy Ramsey, born July 10, 1910; married Earl Elemore, and they have one child, Edwin William Elemore, born October 13, 1935.
- (iii) Edith Elizabeth, born April 11, 1914. Unmarried.
- (iii) Elizabeth Anetta, born July 24, 1882; married, October 14, 1905, Dr. Marshall Latcher, born June 9, 1869, son of John Walhardt and Rosena (Copeland) Latcher.
Child:
 - (i) John Wayne, born September 14, 1911. Unmarried.
- (iv) Florence, born June 24, 1897. Unmarried.
- (2) George Wayne, of whom further.
- (3) Helene, born April 5, 1853, died December 18, 1884; married, November 22, 1882, Hiram Bender. No children.
- (4) Elizabeth, born April 4, 1858; married, September 25, 1895, William H. Coughtry. No children.
- (5) William Henry, born December 10, 1863, died June 19, 1919; married, February 12, 1896,



THE LITHO. BY M. J. LEON

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SLINGERLAND

Alice Bullock, born October 11, 1871, daughter of Charles Carpenter and Elizabeth (Bender) Bullock.

Child:

- (1) Harold Bullock, born February 18, 1898; married, July 10, 1928, Ina Washington Maync, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Neustaedter) Maync. Residence, Slingerlands, New York.

Child:

- (i) Peter Van, born June 21, 1929.

GEORGE WAYNE SLINGERLAND, son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Wayne) Slingerland, was born in Slingerlands, New York, March 25, 1847, and died in Albany, New York, July 23, 1923. He received his preliminary education in the Albany Academy and later studied civil engineering and surveying. He then secured a position as deputy engineer of the City of Albany, but early in his career became identified with the National Express Company in Boston, where for two years he served as superintendent and was then promoted to general

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superintendent of the New York Division. He organized a trolley express service on the Brooklyn Heights Street Railway System and on the New York Metropolitan Street Railroad System and later became general manager of the Westcott Express Company, as well as general superintendent of the New York Division of the American Express Company. Shortly after the death of his father he removed from Hackensack, New Jersey, where for many years he had made his residence, to Slingerlands in order to take over the management of the Suburban Water Company of which he was president at the time of his death.

Mr. Slingerland married, September 13, 1870, Rosalie Mattice, born March 11, 1850, died July 16, 1929, daughter of John Winans and Lorinda (Bowman) Mattice. They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) William Henry, born July 16, 1871. Unmarried. Residence, Albany, New York.
- (2) Grace, born March 18, 1873. Unmarried. Miss Slingerland was educated in St. Agnes School

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in Albany and at Cornell University. She has for many years taken a keen interest in genealogy and in all matters pertaining to the early history of Albany. She has contributed much valuable material to the genealogy department of the New York State Library by copying original family bible records. She is an active member of Tawasentha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of the Dutch Settlers Society, the New York State Historical Society and the American Association of University Women. Residence, Slingerlands, New York.



STARR

THE origin of the surname Starr is veiled in the mists of antiquity. It is undoubtedly derived from the ancient personal names "Ster" and "Sterr" found in the Domesday Book, and records of the family are found in England as early as 1584. The ancestral seat was in County Kent, in the vicinity of Cranbrook, about forty-five miles southeast of London. The name figures prominently in the early records of Kent, where various members of the family are listed as landed proprietors.

DR. COMFORT STARR, founder of the family in America, was born in England and baptized in Cranbrook, County of Kent, July 6, 1589. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1659. His youth was spent in Cranbrook, where he took up the study of medicine. In 1615 he removed to Ashford, in the same county, where he soon built up a large practice as a physician and surgeon, and became a leader in the civic and religious life of the community. He served as Warden of St. Mary's Church in Ashford in 1631.

STARR

Dissatisfied with conditions in England, he decided to seek his fortune in the New World. Unlike most emigrants at that time who had little or nothing to leave behind them, Dr. Starr gave up a lucrative practice, a comfortable home and an assured social position for the sake of his principles. He embarked for America at Sandwich in March, 1635. The record of his registration, dated March 21, 1635, reads as follows:

“Comfort Starr of Ashford, chiurgeon, three children and three servants embarked themselves in the good ship called the Hercules of Sandwich of the burthen of 200 tuns, John Witterly master and therein transported themselves from Sandwich to the plantation called New England in America with the certificates from the ministers where they last lived of their conversion and conformity to the Orders and discipline of the Church and that they had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy.

Edwin Hayes, Vicar of Ashford.”

Dr. Starr settled first in Cambridge, where he lived for several years, his house being on the site of

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Harvard College, of which he was a founder. His wife, Elizabeth, with three younger children, followed him on a later ship.

On June 19, 1638, he bought land from Jonathan Brewster in Duxbury and moved his family to this place, where he soon became a man of prominence, and according to the records was "able to bear arms in Duxbury in 1643." Some years later he deeded his property to his son John and returned to Boston, where he spent his last years in a comfortable home near the Charlestown Ferry. From 1650 until his death, Dr. Starr was active in civic affairs in Boston, although of advanced years. His name appears frequently in the probate records of the time.

On August 28, 1655, his son John Starr disposed of the Duxbury house and lands. The original deed, signed and witnessed by Captain Miles Standish, is one of the treasured documents in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

In 1919, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the death of Dr. Starr, a group of his American

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descendants placed a tablet in the old church in Cranbrook, England, bearing this inscription:

“Dr. Comfort Starr. Baptized in Cranbrook Church, July 6, 1589. A Warden of St. Mary’s, Ashford, Kent, 1631. Sailed from Sandwich to New England, 1635. A founder of Harvard, the First College in America, 1636, of which his son (Rev. Comfort) was one of the seven incorporators in 1650. Died in Boston, New England, January 2, 1659.”

He married, in England, Elizabeth (surname unknown), who died at Boston, June 25, 1658.

Children (all born in England):

- (1) Elizabeth, born in 1621; her father’s will mentions her as Elizabeth Ferniside.
- (2) Comfort, born in 1624.
- (3) Mary.
- (4) Samuel, baptized March 2, 1628, buried April 16, 1633, at Ashford.
- (5) Hannah, born July 22, 1632.
- (6) Lydia, born March 22, 1634.
- (7) Thomas.
- (8) John.

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VINE STARR, direct descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, was born in 1716 in Groton, Connecticut, and died in 1789 in East Hampton, then called Chatham, Connecticut. He was a pioneer settler of East Hampton and one of the founders of the Middletown branch of the Starr family. Old town records show that he was active in the civic affairs of the community, conforming with the traditions of his family.

He married Mary (surname unknown), who died in Chatham in 1799.

VINE STARR, son of Vine and Mary Starr, was born in 1785 in Chatham, where he died November 13, 1815. He was one of the town's most prominent and esteemed citizens and was active in military affairs. His commission as a cornet of the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, dated May 9, 1811, signed by Governor Roger Griswold and counter-signed by Thomas Day, Secretary of State, is still in the possession of his descendants in East Haddam, Connecticut.

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He married, June 24, 1813, Nancy Barton, daughter of William and Clarissa (Betts) Barton of Chatham.

VINE BARTON STARR, son of Vine and Nancy (Barton) Starr, was born October 15, 1815, in Chatham, where he died June 22, 1888. He spent his youth in Chatham and began his active business career as a bell-maker in the employ of Hiram Barton of that place. When he had thoroughly mastered the trade he entered into partnership with Jason Barton, an association which was to last for many years. They established their business at Danville, Kentucky, and later removed it to Louisville, Kentucky. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Starr, being too old to enlist, severed his business connections in the South and returned to his native state, where he purchased a farm in East Haddam and spent the remaining years of his life. He was a man of broad and enlightened views and one of the most public-spirited men of his day. He was an ardent Abolitionist and a strong supporter of the Whig party. When the Republican party was organized he was one of its first members

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and could always be counted upon to support any movement sponsored by the organization. He took a keen interest in town affairs, although he steadfastly refused to hold public office. The Ecclesiastical Society of the South Congregational Church numbered him among its members and his generous contributions toward its work will long be held in grateful memory. East Hampton owes much of its growth and progress to the Starr family, and especially to Vine Barton Starr.

He married, in 1844, Amanda Markham, daughter of John and Ruby (Bolles) Markham of East Hampton. She was born in 1818 and died December 18, 1896, in East Hampton. The Markham family traces its lineage back to 1142, when the family seat was at Chatham, England. The American ancestor was Daniel Markham, who emigrated to New England, accompanied by his wife, Patience (Harris) Markham, early in the eighteenth century.

Children:

- (1) George Mortimer, born at Chatham, January 17, 1845; married (1), January 12, 1876,



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn, N.Y.

Henry S. Starr

STARR

Antoinette Watrous who died in 1883; married (2), February 1, 1888, Lila Ingraham. He is identified with the Starr Bros. Bell Company of East Hampton.

- (2) John Markham, born September 22, 1846, at East Hampton; married Anna Augusta Markham, daughter of Ambrose and Ruth (Skinner) Markham.
- (3) Julia N., married Asa E. Brooks of East Haddam.
- (4) Wilbur Fisk, born August 31, 1848, in East Hampton; married, April 11, 1878, in New Haven, Connecticut, Ellen Maria Smith. A stockholder and officer in the Starr Bros. Bell Company.
- (5) Vine Barton, Jr., born November 7, 1853, in East Hampton; married, June 21, 1881, Bessie C. Birdsey of Middlefield, Connecticut; is secretary of the Company.
- (6) Henry Skinner, of whom further.

HENRY SKINNER STARR, son of Vine Barton and Amanda (Markham) Starr, was born March 24, 1861, in East Hampton, and died January 13, 1934, in Moodus, Connecticut. His boyhood was spent in

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East Haddam, where his parents owned a farm in the Creek Row section and his early education was obtained in the schools of that place. Early in youth he began to show the unusual mechanical ability which was to dominate his life and make him a leading figure in the industrial life of the East for more than half a century. His first employment was with Wilbur J. Squire, a gill net manufacturer of East Haddam, and in a short time he was regarded as one of the most valued employees of the concern. He made several improvements on the knitting machines then in use, and later invented an entirely new machine that completely revolutionized the old methods. When Mr. Squire sold his business to the American Net and Twine Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the new owners persuaded Mr. Starr to come with them, and he soon became a successful and valued member of the concern.

In 1896 Mr. Starr returned to East Hampton and with his brothers organized the Starr Net and Twine Company. His intimate knowledge of the business, coupled with his executive ability, assured success

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from the start, and he now became widely known throughout the industry and among the leading sportsmen of this country and Canada. Mr. Starr devoted his entire time to the Starr Net and Twine Company until 1905, when he again became identified with the American Net and Twine Company as a member of their organization in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until 1909. He then became associated with Eugene Boardman of East Haddam and Isaac Lichenstein and his sons of Richmond, Virginia, in the organization of The Fish Net and Twine Company, and a large, modern factory was built in East Haddam, where the business was successfully conducted for several years. The Lichensteins later bought out the interests of Messrs. Starr and Boardman and the plant was moved to New Jersey.

This, however, did not end Mr. Starr's connection with the netting industry, as at about this time the National Net and Twine Company of Moodus sold out to the J. E. Barber Company of New Jersey and the new owners made Mr. Starr an offer to join their

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organization. He accepted and remained with the J. E. Barber Company until 1931, when it was sold to the Ludlow Manufacturing Company of Ludlow, Massachusetts, at which time Mr. Starr retired from active business.

Mr. Starr was always interested in his native town, and any movement for its general welfare at once enlisted his warm and ready support. He was an active factor in the civic life of East Hampton and Moodus, although the nature of his business interests, which necessitated much traveling, prevented him from accepting public office. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Moodus Savings Bank. Fraternally, he was a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 112, F. and A. M., of East Hampton and of Middlesex Lodge, No. 3, of East Haddam.

Mr. Starr married, April 26, 1884, Margaret Keenan, daughter of Henry and Jane (Shaw) Keenan of Moodus. They were the parents of one daughter, Ruby Amanda Starr, born June 25, 1885, who died May 2, 1910.

TEELE

Arms: Argent, a pithon reguardant; in chief three teals proper.

Crest: A spaniel sejant proper, reposing the dexter foot on an antique shield argent, thereon a teal of the first.

(Burke's: "General Armory")

THE surname Teele, also spelled Teal, Teale, Teall, Tele, Teel, is of ancient English origin and is frequently found in early New England records.

WILLIAM TEELE, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration is recorded in Malden, Massachusetts, where he was a carpenter as early as 1686. The Christian name of his first wife was Mary. He married (second), in Charlestown, Hannah Kenrick of Newton, daughter of John and Esther Kenrick. She was born December 15, 1680, and was admitted to the church at Malden, Massachusetts, December 27, 1730.

BENJAMIN TEELE, eldest son of William and Mary Teele, was born November 2, 1689, in Malden.

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He married (first), December 31, 1712, Anna, daughter of Obadiah Jenkins, and (second), September 27, 1750, at Medford, Massachusetts, Margaret Winship, widow of John Elder. Benjamin Teele appears on the taxroll of Charlestown from 1727 to 1773 as a large landowner. He purchased large tracts of land in 1730, 1737 and 1754. His will in which he disposes of an estate consisting of a house and fourteen acres of land as well as 538 pounds, is dated December 3, 1776.

SAMUEL TEELE, son of Benjamin and Anna (Jenkins) Teele, was born about 1721 and lived in Charlestown until about 1757. He is of record in Medford the following year, where he died before 1775. He married (first), March 1, 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Lydia (Hill) Tufts. She died before 1755. He married (second), April 3, 1755, Jane Dixon, daughter of William and Ruth (Prentiss) Dixon.

BENJAMIN TEELE, son of Samuel and Jane (Dixon) Teele, was born January 30, 1763, and died May 16, 1815. He married (first), in Medford,

TEELE

March 13, 1783, Mary Cooke. She died September 25, 1784. He married (second), May 31, 1785, Rhoda Cutter, who died March 28, 1819.

BENJAMIN TEELE, son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Cutter) Teele, was born November 12, 1787. He married, February 4, 1810, Mirian Sabells.

HENRY FRANCIS TEELE, son of Benjamin and Mirian (Sabells) Teele, was born in Medford, August 17, 1811, and died August 3, 1854. He was a noted shipbuilder and had his yards along the bank of the Mystic River, adjoining the homestead. "About 7 acres of Land — situated in the South-easterly part of Medford, near the Malden line." His early death was caused by pneumonia brought on through exposure and chill while helping to launch one of his boats that became stuck on its ways. On June 14, 1848, Henry Francis Teele married Mary Elizabeth Sprague, the daughter of William and Mary Sprague. She was born May 2, 1829, and died May 18, 1905.



Engraved by F. W. & C. Conn

W. G. Peck.

TEELE

HORACE GRANVILLE TEELE, son of Henry Francis and Mary Elizabeth (Sprague) Teele, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, April 7, 1852.

He was only two years old at the time of his father's death, which left his young widowed mother with him and an infant daughter, Ella. Her courage and ability to take care of her babies impressed Horace so much that he held throughout his whole life a deep reverence for his mother.

Horace's early childhood was typical of the happy, healthy New England lads of that period. He attended the local "Red School House," and among his schoolmates were such men as Nat Goodwin, the famous actor and Nehemiah Boynton, the celebrated preacher. From early boyhood Horace's ability to make and keep friends made him a leader among his playmates, and many a prank was traced to his door. One of his most successful coups, often retold by his mother, was the purloining of that good dame's Sunday-meeting hoopskirt, from her clothespress, and converting it into a lobster trap.

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When Horace reached the age of ten (1862), he entered Exeter Academy, and upon graduating in 1867, entered the Cumberland Paper Mills, located forty miles outside of Portland, Maine, to serve a four-year apprenticeship under his uncle, Samuel Dennis Warren, the owner of the mills.

During those four years Horace learned the trade of paper making in all of its branches. His duty at first was the sorting of rags as they came into the mill. Four years later he was the mill's paymaster and telegraph operator. It had been agreed among his elders, that for the entire period, Horace was to receive the princely sum of \$3.50 a week for his services. \$3.25 of this amount had to be paid to his uncle's housekeeper for his room, board and washing, and the receipted bill was mailed each week to his mother. The old housekeeper adored the lad and at the conclusion of each weekly transaction, she would return the entire sum to Horace, so that he, arrayed in the romantic costume of the day, could join the other young bloods of the mill and ride horseback forty miles into Portland to attend the Saturday

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night hops. Later on he made that long journey on horseback alone every week and brought back the money to pay the mill hands. Only once was his right of way molested and Horace's alertness of eye and quickness on the trigger saved his life and the company's money.

In 1871, Horace Teele, then a handsome young man of nineteen, left the Cumberland Mills and joined the Seymore Paper Company as a salesman. In those days the gallant knights of the road, did not have the good hotels and comfortable travelling accommodations that the men of today take for granted and some of the places in which many members of the travelling fraternity were forced to stop were notorious for their wretched tables. In protest of one such place Horace wrote and read to his fellow colleagues this poem:

TEELE

"MANSION HOUSE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

"Years ago, I need not mention too precisely date
or name,

Stood a tall and darksome dwelling, managed
by a thrifty dame.

Who to swell her scanty income to a somewhat
modest hoard,

Spread her sails to fortune's breezes, and took
in young men to board.

"Tall young men, with budding whiskers, short
young men with shining hair,

Bold young men inclined to romance, weak
young men inclined to stare.

Grave young men inclined to argue, wild young
men inclined to beer,

Tall, and short, and stout and slender, all in-
clined to Goodly Cheer.

"All in vain the good dame furnished, lambs of
full a dozen springs.

All in vain she purchased chickens, muscular
in legs and wings.

Chops that truly needed chopping, beefsteak cut
for wear and tear.

Fillets that were far from filling, ribs, in truth,
entitled spare.

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“All in vain she racked inventions for concoctions dread and new,
Deviled bones, and dried up liver, swelled up puff and pie and stew
‘More’ and ‘More’ those hungry boarders would in dread accord repeat,
Till the good dame swore the ‘Dickens’ she could not make both ends meet.

“One night by her kitchen fire she was pondering all alone,
All her troubled thoughts were wakened by the sight of one bare bone.

“That is all, all, all, she whispered, wisely giving vent to grief.

That is all that’s left to tell me, of a solid round of beef.

How can mortal woman stand it, what can mortal woman make,

When one single man devours three days profit in a steak.

“Suddenly, as she sat pondering, leaped the embers into flame,

And she heard an eldrich whisper, softly speaking, breathe her name.

As she started — lo-a- vision from the fire seemed to flash,

And she heard a husky whisper, ‘Cats and onions — give them Hash.’

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“Years rolled on, some mighty fairy waited on
that frugal dame,
Boarders thronged around her table, sounding
loud her praise and fame.
When at last she died, her children, caught her
last faint murmur — ‘Cash’ —
Beef is dear, and kittens tender, — yes —
dear children — give them HASH.”

Early in the summer of 1877, while acting as a salesman for the Seymore Paper Company, Horace Teele called at the printing office of Edwin J. Pinkerton in New York City. There he met and promptly fell in love with that gentleman's eldest daughter, Lillie Atlee. It was a whirlwind courtship and the young people were married on October 24, 1877, in Brooklyn, New York.

Shortly after his marriage, Horace Teele was brought to the attention of John Underwood — the father of the founder of the Underwood Typewriter Company, who had come to the States from England and established the John Underwood Chemical Works at New Durham, New Jersey.

Mr. Underwood was seeking a paper mill to pro-

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duce a new chemically prepared "Safety Paper" to be used for drafts and checks which made it impossible to raise the original amounts. Along with the products of the Seymore Paper Company, Mr. Teele undertook to put this new "Safety Paper" on the market in which he was most successful and in 1881 left the Seymore Paper Company and entered into business with John Underwood. Before he could enjoy the fruits of his invention Mr. Underwood died in 1882. He left his business to his two sons, John and Fred, and stated in his will "He wished Horace Teele to always be associated with his boys in business."

In 1882, Mr. Teele and his wife were living on a suburban farm at Fairview, New Jersey. An amusing incident in connection with the "Safety Paper" took place there. It seems that when a certain lot of paper came from the mill one of the necessary chemicals which made up the paper's peculiar characteristics had been omitted. This paper was shipped out to Mr. Teele's home in Fairview, and the three enthusiastic young chemists undertook to correct the faulty paper

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by giving each sheet a chemical bath, which they prepared in Mrs. Teele's wash tubs, and hung the paper to dry in the attic. The washing proved successful and the paper was ready for market. No thought had been spent upon the wash tubs. Picture the speechless astonishment of the plump colored washwoman who upon going out to bring the family wash in from the lines, discovered the erstwhile snowy sheets and linens had been transformed into sheets and cloths of a vivid pink hue. Needless to say the three enthusiastic young chemists had another session over Madame's wash tubs and this time the pink laundry was restored to its natural color.

The John Underwood Company grew and prospered and in addition to the Safety Paper, began to manufacture carbon paper, writing ink, and type-writer ribbons. Branch offices were opened in Canada and in Chicago, Illinois. Some difficulty arose in the Chicago office and in 1883 Horace Teele went to Chicago — quoting the gentleman himself. “I went out there to be gone three weeks and I stayed twenty-three years.”

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In 1884 the Underwood visible writing machine appeared on the market and Horace Teele sold the first of these wonderful machines in Chicago. The history of the Underwood Typewriter Company and its tremendous business organization throughout the entire western territory is the history of Horace Teele's business career. He was the pioneer who carried that machine to the Pacific coast and established branch offices in all large western cities. He was the first vice president of the company and occupied that position until 1905 when the company became incorporated.

During his residence in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Teele grew into prominence in the business, civic and social life of the community where his genial personality won for him many lasting friendships, and his philanthropies and active part in charitable works an outstanding place among the leading citizens. He was one of the first to settle in the little town of Austin, ten miles west of the City, where he built a snug little home surrounded by fruit trees, flowering shrubs and stately elms. Every

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modern improvement on the market such as hot water heat, gas, the telephone and electricity was installed in the house which became the center of the social life in Austin. As Mr. Teele's personal fortune increased, so his interests in charity and philanthropy also increased. He built two churches in Austin; the First Congregational and the Lutheran Mission and served for many years as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath School. In 1890 his wife gave him their only child, Myrtle, and this event seemed to turn his attention to the care of other children who had not been born in such fortunate surroundings. He founded the First Home for Destitute Crippled Children in Chicago and acted as its secretary and treasurer for many years. His enthusiasm for this work attracted the interests of such women as Mrs. Potter Palmer and her neighbors of Chicago's Gold Coast and the home was an assured success from its very start.

Mr. Teele took a deep and active interest in Masonry. He was raised in Harlem Lodge, No. 540, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, but shortly after his re-

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moval to Stamford, Connecticut, in 1923, he demitted to Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of that city. He retained his membership in the following Masonic bodies — all of Chicago; Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M., Siloam Commandery, No. 54, K. T., Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32nd degree, and Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple. In 1907 he received his life membership certificates from these various orders.

In 1903 when Mr. Teele was at the zenith of his business and social career, he was recalled, by his company, to New York. There he became general manager of the John Underwood Company which position he held until the time of his death.

Once back in the East, Mr. Teele purchased a home at 442 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, but the desire to be back on New England soil again prompted the purchase of a 100 acre farm in North Coventry, Connecticut. Here his family spent their summers and he took such vacations as possible from the ever increasing demands made upon him in business.

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In 1910, after the marriage of his daughter to Sydney Herbert Foale of Brooklyn, Mr. Teele sold his Grand Avenue home, and later bought one of the new type houses — a Bishop Easy-Housekeeping House — at 595 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. It was here that his daughter and infant granddaughter, Dorothy, became permanent members of his household.

In 1913, Mr. Teele became affiliated with the Home Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn. He served as a director of this company for more than 20 years and was, at the time of his death, its third largest stockholder.

Learning in 1913 that his old homestead was for sale, he bought it and much of the adjoining land that had once been his father's shipyards. It was his intention to remodel the old place and remove to Medford when he should retire from active business, but a careful survey proved the location of the land — which lay along the low banks of the Mystic — unfavorable for a man of his years to live upon. Subsequently his plans were abandoned and the property resold.



The House of Teele

*"A man's home is a cle'ring house
for his friends."*



The 'Reception Room

*"'Tis here wi kindly welcome meet
Gude frien's and neighbors o' the street."*



The Den

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"



The Dining Room

*“Some hae meat and canna eat
And some would eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit.”*

BURNS.

TEELE

Life was sweet for Mr. Teele during those years from 1913 to 1928. His business investments were sound and steadily increasing in value, his social contacts were satisfying and his already enormous circle of friends continued to grow.

In 1921-22, Mr. Teele sold his properties in Coventry and Brooklyn and purchased the plot on Gurley Road, Shippan Point, Stamford, Connecticut, where he erected "The House of Teele."

This home carefully designed as a proper background for its master and a suitable setting for the dispensing of his generous hospitality, was the pride of his heart. He never tired of showing it to visitors and loved to have it filled with his friends. He was a delightful host, of kindly thought and keen wit. His greatest pleasure was to surround himself with congenial spirits and exchange yarns. He was an inveterate spinner of tales.

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It was along about this time that Mr. Teele — then 75 years of age — had planned to retire from active business and enjoy a period of well earned leisure, and matters were shaping themselves towards that day. He had become so universally beloved by his friends and business associates that he was known by all as “Daddy” Teele and the title Mr. was forgotten.

In 1929 — the crash and panic of Wall Street — the loss over night of more than half of his personal fortune — the complete reorganization of the John Underwood Company, (the company whose business he had spent a life time in developing) and the treachery of a life long business associate — took their toll of the aging man’s physical strength and spirit. The first signs of the heart trouble which caused his death (five years later) put in appearance.

The closing years of Daddy Teele’s life were overshadowed by these misfortunes. His friends and family rallied to his support and did all in their power to help him to forget his troubles and to bear the increasing suffering of his illness.

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The New England winters proving too severe, Daddy arranged to spend the worst months in Florida.

It was in St. Petersburg, Florida, on April 18, 1933, surrounded by the sunshine and flowers, that he loved; attended by loyal friends and waited upon by his devoted life mate, that this great hearted soul, closed his eyes and slipped away into Eternal Peace.



*"He lived in a house by the side of the road,
And was a friend to man."*



The following resolution was adopted by the Home Title Insurance Company, of which Mr. Teele served as a Director:

TEELE

"Brooklyn, New York,

April 20, 1933.

"Word coming to us, while in regular meeting assembled, of the death yesterday of Horace G. Teele at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida, saddens us all. We had long enjoyed the fellowship of our genial friend. For over nineteen years he was a Director of this Company resigning only on account of ill health last summer.

"No Director could have been more faithful. He responded cheerfully to every call to duty made upon him, in whatever capacity, frequently serving upon the Auditing Committee.

"Mr. Teele did not cease to retain his financial interest in the Company and was its third largest individual stockholder.

"When Mr. Teele attained the age of eighty years on April 7th, 1932, while at his home in the South, it was this Committee's privilege to wire him its appreciative felicitations. His was a long and useful life. We shall cherish his memory, and seek to carry on as he would have us do.

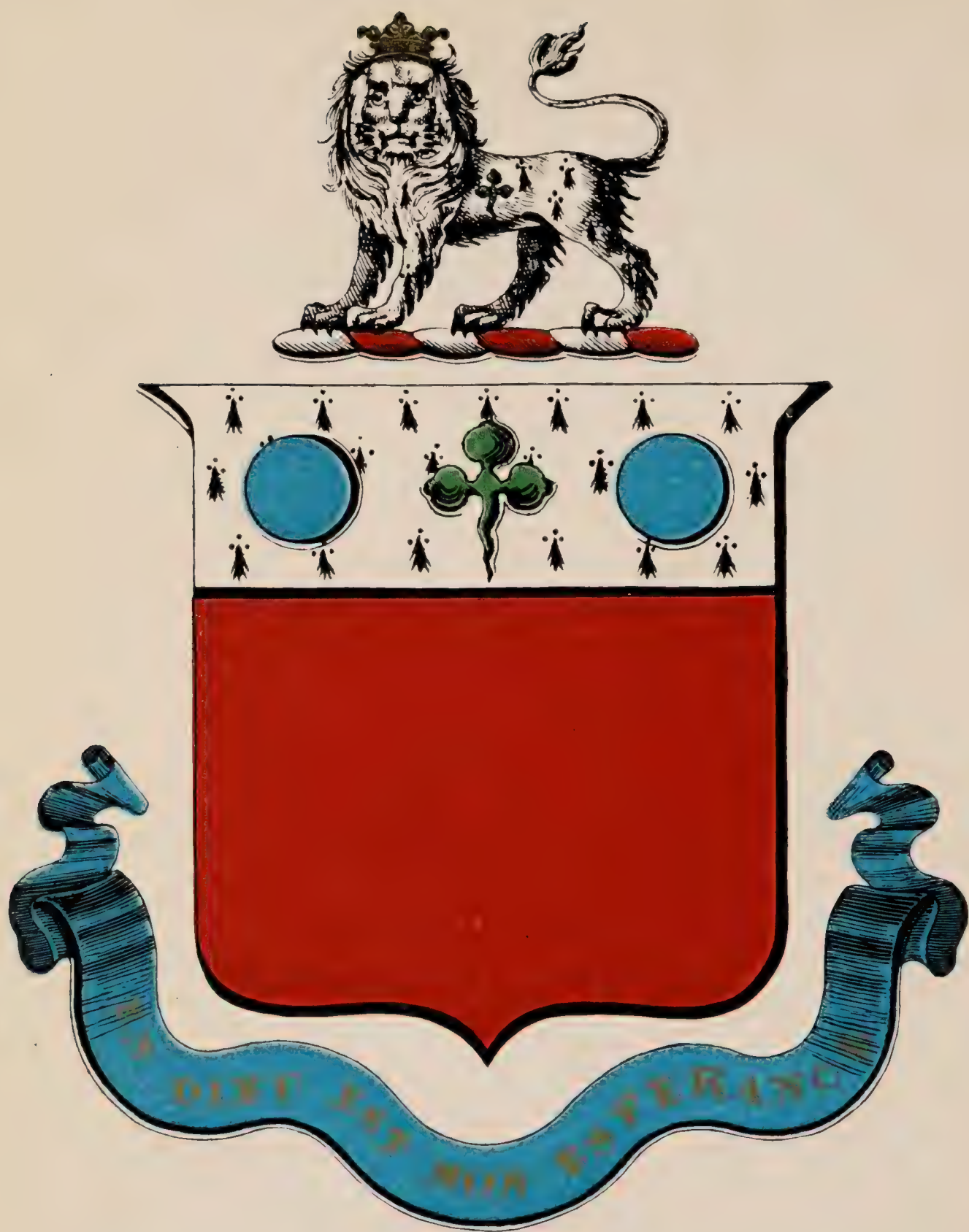
TEELE

"We extend to Mr. Teele's family our deepest sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

(Signature) D. S. COE,
Vice President."





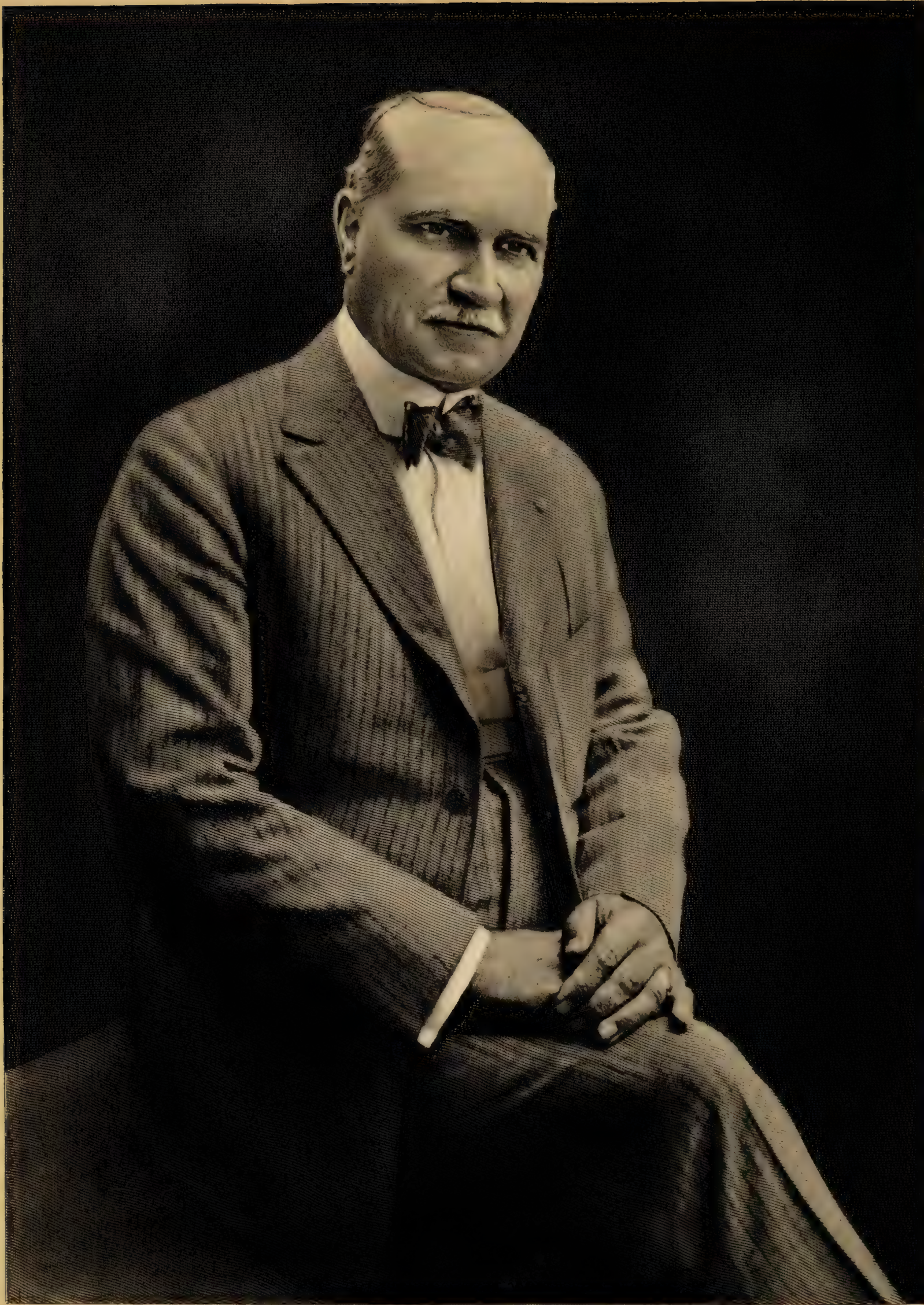
Walmsley.

Arms: Gules, on a chief ermine, a trefoil slipped vert between two hurts.

Crest: A lion guardant statant ermine, ducally crowned or, charged on the body with a trefoil slipped vert.

Motto: En Dieu Est Mon Esperance.

(Arms in possession of the family.)



From Engraving by M. J. Dunn

Amelia Watson

WALMSLEY

AMONG the names on the Roll of Battle Abbey, a list commemorating the faithful followers of William the Conqueror, who took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066, appears the name "Wemerlay" said by eminent authorities to be the earliest form of the surname Walmsley. The name is of great antiquity in England and has been variously spelled before attaining its present form. In records of the 13th century, it is found as "Walmersley" and as "Walmesley" in those of the 15th century. Members of the family were designated as "belonging to Walmsley," a township in Lancashire and seat of the family for several generations. The records show that the Walmsleys attained high positions of trust and responsibility.

The earliest mention of the family in connection with America, is in a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting of Friends near Bristol, England, which contains a list of Friends who were about to remove to Pennsylvania soon after King Charles II granted Pennsylvania to William Penn, March 4, 1681. On this list is found Thomas Walmsley, wife Elizabeth

WALMSLEY

and six minor children. Thomas Walmsley, owner of a large tract of land in Buck's County, England, was dissatisfied with conditions at home and set sail for America, accompanied by his family in 1681, hoping for the religious freedom which Penn had promised the colonists in the New World. His hope was never realized for he died a few weeks after his arrival. Of his six children, only Thomas, the oldest, Henry and Elizabeth survived the voyage. Thomas married in 1698, Mary Paxson, daughter of William Paxson. He removed to the township of Byberry, Pennsylvania, in 1703, where he spent the remainder of his life. He acquired much valuable property and was considered a wealthy man. Henry, the younger son, married in 1699, Mary Searl, and settled in the lower end of Southampton, Buck's County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1760. From Thomas and Henry Walmsley are descended all of the name in this country.

("Family name and their story," S. Baring-Gould, M.A., Philadelphia, 1910. "Homes of Family Names in Great Britain," Henry B. Guppy, London. 1890. "A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Albert W. Dudley, Philadelphia.)

WALMSLEY

J. MILNOR WALMSLEY, son of Morris and Josephine A. (Milnor) Walmsley, was born July 24, 1864, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died March 20, 1935, in Rochester, New York. He was identified with the business life of Rochester for more than forty years, where his rise to an enviable position in the manufacturing and commercial field is synonymous with the growth and development of the city during that period.

Mr. Walmsley received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father was connected with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. After graduating from high school he entered the employ of his uncle, a prominent optician of Philadelphia. He remained in his uncle's employ several years and gained a thorough knowledge of the optical business for which he seemed to have especial talent.

In 1891 Mr. Walmsley removed to Rochester and became connected with the Rochester Optical Company. He made rapid progress with this concern, where his ability immediately was recognized and

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continued with the firm until 1900, when it was reorganized as the Rochester Optical and Camera Company. In that year Mr. Walmsley, in association with Messrs. G. E. Mosher and George J. McLaughlin organized the Century Camera Company with Mr. Walmsley as president. This venture was a success from the very beginning and under Mr. Walmsley's guidance the concern continued to prosper. His executive ability, combined with his practical knowledge of the business, were of immense value to The Century Camera Company, which slowly but surely began to occupy an important position in the industry.

In 1903 the Eastman Kodak Company, recognizing the commercial possibilities of the Century Camera Company made an offer to purchase the concern. The offer was accepted, but according to an agreement with the Eastman Kodak Company, the Century Camera Company was to continue to operate under its original holdings and organization until 1906, when it was absorbed by the new owners.

This transaction, while profitable for Mr.

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Walmsley, did not mean his retirement and he continued to be actively interested in the manufacture of photographic goods and other allied enterprises, which kept him in constant touch with the industry in which he had become a conspicuous figure. He became vice-president of the Haloid Company of Rochester, manufacturers of photographic paper, in 1912, and in this office, which he held until the time of his death, he again demonstrated his executive ability. His services with this Company, during the last twenty years of his life were invaluable. His keen business insight and sound judgment were as generally recognized as his ability was acknowledged, while his integrity and honor were never questioned. His career, self made in every sense of the word, was truly representative of the highest type of business man and citizen.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of The Haloid Company at the time of Mr. Walmsley's death:

"In the death of J. Milnor Walmsley, March 20, 1935, its vice president for eighteen years,

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The Haloid Company mourns the passing of a devoted and loyal officer whose interest in and enthusiasm for the company were the pillars supporting this organization.

"The officers, directors and employees of The Haloid Company have cause ever to remember Mr. Walmsley as a valued friend, who was endowed with great human kindness, character and a powerful mind, — all directed toward the betterment of mankind. He possessed intense patriotism — a man whose life was beautiful and worthy of emulation.

Board of Directors of

THE HALOID COMPANY

GILBERT E. MOSHER,
President.

May 22, 1935."

Business service of high order was not Mr. Walmsley's only worth-while contribution to his adopted city. A man of deep humane impulses, the welfare of his fellowmen always concerned him and worthy causes that came to his attention never failed to receive his cooperation and support. He was a member of the Humane Society of Rochester and

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when this Society in 1930, broadcast an appeal for help to buy licenses for dogs owned by children whose parents could not afford to purchase them, Mr. Walmsley responded generously. He continued this practise until the time of his death and in his will, made an outright bequest to the Rochester Humane Society and also donated a certain sum to be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Society "to be used for dog licenses for poor people, especially for boys and girls having pets and not able to pay license fees; his judgment of the worthiness of each case to be final." This is but one instance of Mr. Walmsley's many acts of kindness and thoughtfulness and the full extent of his interest in charity will never be known. He was, however, especially interested in children and young people and such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Sunshine Camp, the Salvation Army and the Rotary Club Convalescent Hospital were generously remembered in his will.

Soon after his arrival in Rochester, Mr. Walmsley became a member of the Baptist Temple and con-

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tinued to be active in the work of that church throughout the rest of his life. He served on the Board of Trustees for many years and deep appreciation for his untiring efforts were expressed by his fellow members on the Board in the following testimonial at the time of his death:

"IN MEMORIAM

"J. Milnor Walmsley, active for over forty years in the life of our church, passed away on March 20th. He served for many years as a member of the Board of Trustees and during the erection of our new building gave unsparingly of his energy and talent. He was a Christian gentleman in every sense of that term. Our prayers and sympathy go out to Mrs. Walmsley.

"Appropriate are the words of the Master, 'I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in Me though he were dead: yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die'."

Mr. Walmsley was a lifelong member of the Republican party and a staunch supporter of its principles, though he never aspired to political office.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Con

Margaret H. Halmesley

WALMSLEY

He was a member of the Oak Hill Country Club, the Lake Plaza Club, the Rotary Club and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Walmsley married, October 14, 1903, Margaret Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Thomas A. and Amanda E. (Foltz) Wiley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



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Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules.

Crest: A moor-cock.

Mottoes: *Cognosce Occasionem:* (Recognize Opportunity).

Y Fyno Dwy Y Fydd: (As God Wills).

(“Genealogy and History of the Family of Williams in America,” Stephen W. Williams, M. D., A. M., 1847.)

THE WILLIAMS family is of ancient Welsh origin, as indicated by the following from the pedigree of “Williams of Penrhyn” in Burke’s: “Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain”: “This most ancient family of the principality of Wales deduces its pedigree with singular clearness from Brutus, son of Sylvius Posthumius, son of Acaneus, son of Aneas, which Brutus was first King of this Island and began to reign 1100 years before the birth of Christ.” Other authorities trace the line before the Norman Conquest and claim that the Royal House of Tudor is descended from this family.

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Williams as a surname dates from the time of William the Conqueror, as many of his followers bore his name and thereafter passed it on to those in their loyal service, until it became general throughout England.

Oliver Cromwell was a Williams, the name "Cromwell" having been assumed by an ancestor, Sir Richard Williams, in compliance with the wish of Henry VIII, who sought, by this method, to abolish distinctions between the English and Welsh and to facilitate business in the Courts of Law.

Descendants of Matthew Williams, first of the name in Wethersfield, Connecticut, affirmed that he was of an ancient Welsh family of Glamorganshire and a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell. The fact that Thomas Williams, whose line is hereinafter followed, also came from Wales and settled in Wethersfield, leads to the generally accepted belief that they were brothers.

(*Ibid.* — "Life of Cromwell," Russell; "Descendants of Veach Williams of Lebanon, Connecticut," Alexander Hamilton Wright, 1887; "The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Henry R. Stiles, 1904.)

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THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Wales and died in Wethersfield, February 5, 1692. The date of his arrival in America is not known, but record of him is found in Wethersfield as early as 1656, the year in which his first child was born.

He was one of the earliest settlers of the Rocky Hill District, where, in 1661 "he rec'd a grant of twelve acres on the river, near the landing, having Joseph Smith as a neighbor." Wethersfield town records give his cattle ear mark and mention that "he helped repair the Meeting House." He is also listed in the "Memorial History of Hartford" as one of the Wethersfield men who purchased land from the Indians and settled Totoket plantation, now Branford, Connecticut.

His will, dated November 20, 1689, disposes of an estate of £132-15-00.

Thomas Williams married Rebecca, surname unknown.

Children:

- (1) Thomas, born in Wethersfield, March 9, 1656; married, October 26, 1678, Hannah, surname



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unknown. His father deeded him the Rocky Hill grant of land in 1670, where he settled.

- (2) Samuel, born June 11, 1659, died before February 5, 1692.
- (3) John, born in Wethersfield, April 15, 1662; married (first), Mary, surname unknown; married (second), January 24, 1695, Sarah Hollister, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Hollister. He resided in Wethersfield.
- (4) Jacob, of whom further.
- (5) Sarah, born January 18, 1666, died September 3, 1683.
- (6) Rebecca, born March 14, 1668.
- (7) Mary, born in Wethersfield, April 2, 1671; married, June 2, 1698, Thomas Deming, son of John Deming of Wethersfield.
- (8) Ruth, born March 1, 1673.
- (9) Hannah, born August 28, 1677.
- (10) Abraham, born August 23, 1680, died in Wethersfield, December 15, 1711; married, December 24, 1702, Eunice Borman, daughter of Isaac Borman.

(*Ibid.* — "Ancestry and Descendants of Josiah Williams, Cromwell, Connecticut," 1656-1910, Murray Edward Poole; "Records of Ancient Wethersfield," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XVI.)

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JACOB WILLIAMS, son of Thomas and Rebecca Williams, was born March 7, 1664, in Wethersfield, where he died September 26, 1712. He was Sergeant and later Captain in the local militia. He held the office of fence viewer in 1688 and drew land in the 1695 allotment. He was a sea captain during the latter years of his life and was known as Captain Williams.

Jacob Williams married, December 10, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Gilbert. She was born December 1, 1661.

Children:

- (1) Ann, born in Wethersfield, December 11, 1686; married, June 23, 1714, Samuel Steele Welles, a great grandson of Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut.
- (2) Jacob, born in Wethersfield, February 27, 1689, where he died January 29, 1751; married (first), June 24, 1714, Martha Belding, daughter of Ebenezer Belding. She died March 29, 1716. He married (second), July 29, 1719, Eunice Standish, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Church) Standish. She was born May 31, 1698, and died April 14, 1770.

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- (3) Ephraim, born in Wethersfield, January 4, 1691, where he died July 23, 1761. He was a hayward in 1711 and a prominent merchant of Wethersfield, engaged in shipping "onyons" from Stepney Parish to New York City and in importing sea-coal and other West India products. He married, February 24, 1714, Elizabeth Russell, daughter of John Russell. She died October 11, 1766.
- (4) Stephen, of whom further.
- (5) Daniel, born in Wethersfield, January 10, 1695, where he died September 29, 1759. He married, September 2, 1725, Mary Howard, daughter of John Howard. They were the parents of three children.
- (6) Sarah, born in Wethersfield, March 24, 1697.
- (7) David, born in Wethersfield, April 7, 1699, died prior to 1746; married Mehitable Rose, daughter of Sergeant John Rose of Wethersfield.

(*Ibid.* —)

STEPHEN WILLIAMS, son of Captain Jacob and Sarah (Gilbert) Williams, was born March 19, 1693, in Wethersfield, where he died January 17, 1747. He was a large land owner and a man of wealth as indi-



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cated by the inventory of his estate, which is on file in the Connecticut State Library. His property was valued at £1474-16-93 and the distribution of his estate was made June 6, 1749. A large share of the real property was left to his son, Jehiel, then a minor and the court appointed his uncle Jacob as his guardian.

Stephen Williams married, before 1719, Abigail Butler of Wethersfield.

Children:

- (1) John, born February 4, 1719. He was appointed by the Court of Probate in Hartford, joint administrator with his mother of his father's will on February 17, 1747.
- (2) Jehiel, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "Middletown Upper Houses," Charles Collard Adams; "Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District," 1729-50, Manwaring; Original Document No. 6098 on file in Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.)

JEHIEL WILLIAMS, son of Stephen and Abigail (Butler) Williams, was born February 16, 1733, in



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Wethersfield, and died June 12, 1810, in Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Connecticut. He resided in Wethersfield on the property left to him by his father until May 1, 1761, when he sold part of his paternal estate to Gershom Bulkeley, to whom, on November 4, 1762, when he was "then of Middletown," he sold the rest of his property in Wethersfield. He purchased land in Middletown Upper Houses and built the house later owned by Deacon George W. Stevens.

Jehiel Williams was a soldier in the French War, enlisting September 8, 1755, and assigned to the Second Company, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Andrew Ward, Jr., and honorably discharged December 8, 1755. He also served in Captain Joshua West's Company, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull's Regiment and in Captain Joseph Fitch's Company, same Regiment, in 1757.

He was a Corporal in Captain James Clark's Company from Lebanon at the time of the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, and served twenty-three days. He re-enlisted May 15, in the same company, General



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Putnam's 3d Regiment, participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill and served until December 24, 1775.

Jehiel Williams married, January 6, 1756, Anne Edwards, daughter of David and Mary (Butler) Edwards. She was born in Wethersfield in 1735, and died in Middletown Upper Houses, November 18, 1810.

Children:

- (1) Stephen, born March 25, 1758, in Wethersfield, died May 18, 1781. He served as brigadier lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. He married, February 18, 1780, Elizabeth Churchill. Their daughter, Betsey, married Manwell Russell, founder of Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut.
- (2) Mehitabel, born August 2, 1759, died December 30, 1824.
- (3) John, born in Wethersfield, March 22, 1761, died in Cromwell, March 11, 1812. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married, May 6, 1787, Jerusha Stowe, daughter of Jonathan and Abiah (Sage) Stowe. She was born in 1762 and died in Cromwell July 12, 1810.



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- (4) Anne, born September 11, baptized September 19, 1762, died December 18, 1833. She married, June 27, 1788, Solomon Sage.
- (5) Wait, born April 16, 1764, died February 6, 1813, in Sharon, Connecticut. He married Abigail Treadway, daughter of Elijah Treadway.
- (6) Jehiel, born November 27, 1765, died January 11, 1834. Resided in Otis, Massachusetts. He married Martha Spencer, daughter of Samuel Spencer.
- (7) Mary, born March 8, 1767, died March 17, 1837.
- (8) Josiah, of whom further.
- (9) Sarah, born March 7, 1770, died February 22, 1862. She married Mr. Butler of Utica.
- (10) Abigail, born March 11, 1772, died November 19, 1855. She married Jabez Brainerd.
- (11) Luther, born October 6, 1773, died May 13, or 31, 1796, at sea.
- (12) Joseph, born September 23, 1775, died April 12, 1777.
- (13) Chloe, born January 19, 1777. Married Simon Hubbard.

(Ibid. — "Hartford Probate Records," Vol. III; Cromwell Church Records, Wethersfield Town Records.)

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JOSIAH WILLIAMS, son of Jehiel and Anne (Edwards) Williams, was born September 15, 1768, in Middletown Upper Houses, where he died October 14, 1842. He established himself on a farm in Cromwell and worked as a shoemaker when inclement weather made farm work impossible. Through his industry and prudence he was able to provide comfortably for his large family and give his children an education. He was richly rewarded for his sacrifices by the notable success achieved by his sons, to whom the example of his simple, God-fearing life and quiet contentment was always an inspiration.

Josiah Williams married, September 9, 1795, Charity Shaler, daughter of Captain Timothy and Temperance (Southard) Shaler, of Haddam, Connecticut. She was born in Haddam, July 24, 1775, and died in Ithaca, New York, June 14, 1865. Her life took in the two great struggles for the principles of liberty, the Revolution and the Civil War, in the last of which she was keenly interested. She was a shining example of a Christian New England mother,

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admired and beloved by her children, who said of her that she never spoke to them in anger, or said an unkind word of another.

Children:

- (1) Sally, born in Middletown Upper Houses, July 16, 1796, died in Ithaca, March 31, 1872. Married, June 10, 1813, Charles Sage, born in Middletown, March 10, 1782, killed by Seminole Indians on the coast of Florida in October, 1837, while on a voyage returning from Galveston, Texas.
- (2) Timothy Shaler, born in Middletown Upper Houses, April 5, 1800, died in Ithaca, March 11, 1849. He was a prominent business man of Ithaca, possessed an unusually keen mind and remarkable executive ability. He was the head of the lumber and shipping business established by the Williams brothers in Ithaca. He was a member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church and active in civic and charitable enterprises. He was President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Ithaca and served two years as State Senator, representing the 25th District in the New York Legislature. He married, December 4, 1826, Keziah Hungerford, daughter of Benjamin Hungerford of Bristol,

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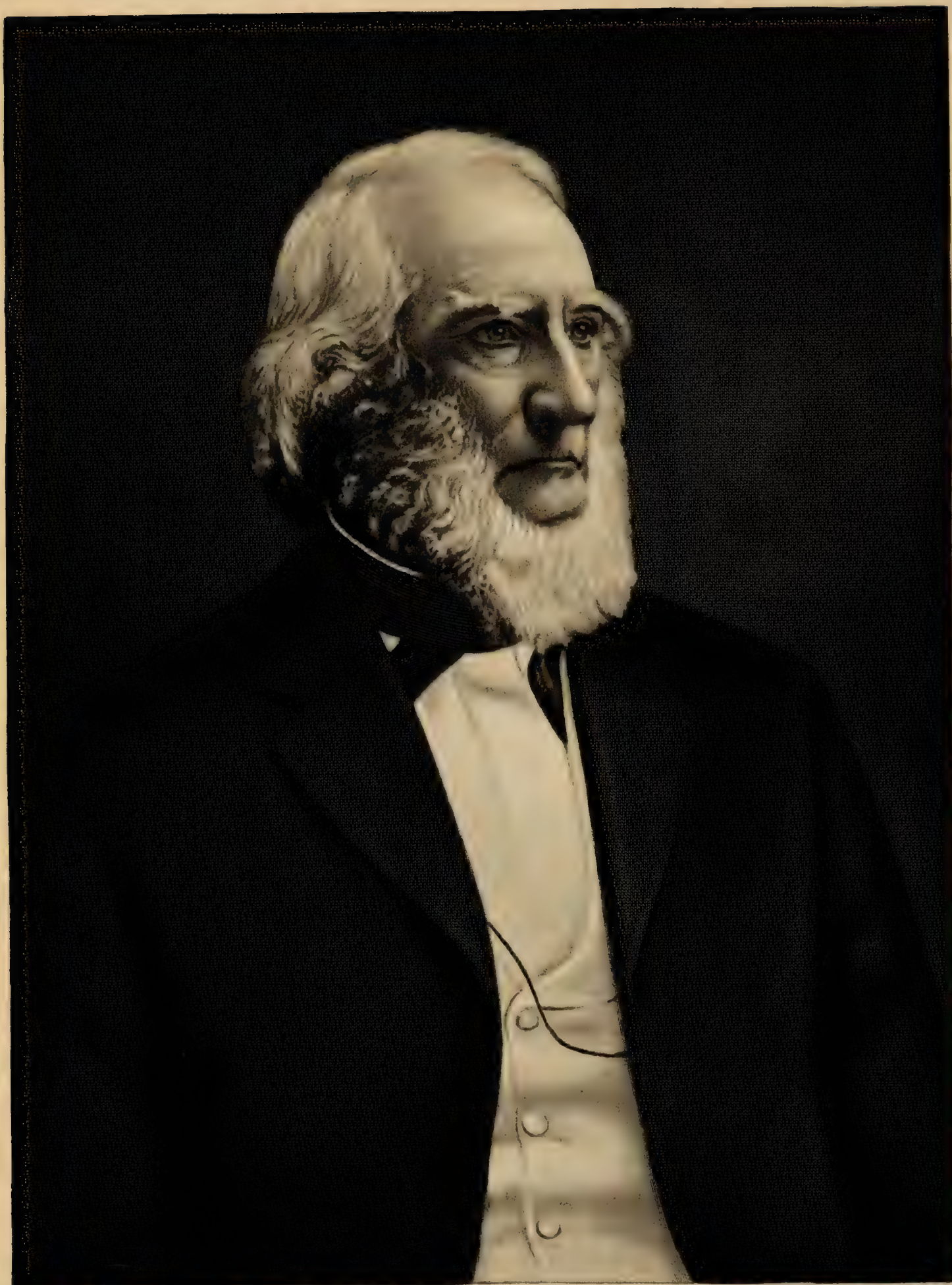
Connecticut. She was born March 28, 1801, in Bristol, and died in Ithaca, March 5, 1874.

- (3) Betsey, born June 5, 1803, died March 29, 1828. She married, in October, 1824, Edmund Sage.
- (4) Josiah, born in Middletown Upper Houses, November 20, 1806, died February 1, 1808.
- (5) Manwell Russell, born in Middletown Upper Houses, November 27, 1808, died in Ithaca, April 13, 1840. He was in partnership with his brothers in Ithaca. He married, March 24, 1837, Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of William Phillips of Ithaca. She was born May 13, 1815, and died in Ithaca, November 20, 1838.
- (6) Josiah Butler, of whom further.
- (7) Jehiel Edwards, born in Middletown Upper Houses, August 14, 1814, died in Ellsworth, Kansas, July 26, 1867, where he was engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He married, September 15, 1847, Sarah Wheeler Park, daughter of Judson M. and Julia Park of Big Flats, New York. She was born in Conklin, New York, and died in Ithaca, September 21, 1906. She married (second), Edwin M. Weed.
- (8) Chauncey Pratt, born in Middletown Upper Houses, March 5, 1817, died in Jerseyfield in

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the Adirondacks, May 30, 1894. He was a member of the firm of Williams Brothers in Ithaca until 1835. In 1839 he and Henry W. Sage bought the interests of the firm in Albany and conducted the business successfully for many years. He was in financial charge of the Albany Exchange Bank, 1861-65; served as an official of the National Exchange Bank of Albany, first as cashier, then president for a twenty-year period, 1865-85. President of the National Exchange of Albany, 1885-87. In charge of the business of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, 1887-94. Alderman, 1849. Several times candidate for Member of Congress on the ticket of the old Liberal party. He was a noted authority and writer on financial matters. He married, September 13, 1842, Martha Andrews Hough, daughter of Reuben and Ruth Hough of Whitesboro, New York. She was born in Bristol, Connecticut, February 25, 1824, and died in Albany, New York, May 5, 1911.

(*Ibid.* — Family data.)



Steel Engraving by T. Agnew.

J. B. Williams

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HON. JOSIAH BUTLER WILLIAMS, son of Josiah and Charity (Shaler) Williams, was born in Middletown Upper Houses, December 16, 1810, and died in Ithaca, September 26, 1883. As a boy he faithfully assisted in the work on his father's farm and attended the local school. When he was fifteen years old, he accompanied his older brothers, Timothy and Manwell, to western New York, where they settled in Applegates Corners, in the town of Enfield, a forest covered region at the head of Cayuga Lake. They removed to Ithaca in 1827 and established a lumber and general shipping business with the oldest brother Timothy in charge. Success attended their venture and they were soon in command of a line of canal boats. They established a general merchandise store to dispose of exchange cargoes brought back to Ithaca and as the business rapidly expanded and prospered, they sent for their youngest brother, Chauncey. Thus the firm of Williams Brothers was established and as each of the brothers applied himself to his individual task and showed remarkable ability, their close cooperation soon bore fruit and

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the firm became one of the largest and best known in western New York.

Wealth and success did not in any way influence the young men to lose the common touch or sense of responsibility. They took a deep interest in the welfare of their employees. A reading room or library was opened near the Inlet, for the use of the boatmen and their families and mindful of their early New England training one of their first thoughts was to provide a Mission Sunday School for the children.

In the spring of 1829 a branch of the lumber business was established in Albany in charge of Josiah B. Williams, who at that time was not quite nineteen years old. He proved his extraordinary ability by the success of this undertaking in the face of keen competition from rival concerns. Letters written in 1832 show that his dealings extended well along the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, as well as through the central part of Connecticut from Hartford to New Haven and Bridgeport. It was in Albany that he developed the business acumen, which with his inherent integrity and staunch qualities was to make

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him a factor in the commercial life of Ithaca and in his later years, a power in the financial affairs of his adopted state.

The limitations of his education led him to spend all his spare time in the study of law, banking and other subjects that would be of benefit to him, with the result that he acquired a wide knowledge in all business matters. His health suffered from such close application to study and work, and in 1835 he was obliged to return to Ithaca, where he established his permanent residence.

In 1837 he turned his attention to banking and together with his brother Timothy, organized the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Ithaca. He was the guiding force in conducting the affairs of this pioneer banking institution until 1873, when it was merged with the First National Bank. During this long period the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank enjoyed the full confidence of the citizens of Ithaca, who thoroughly knew the sterling worth of the man in back of it. The bank weathered every financial storm

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and steadily maintained its high standing through several panics.

When Mr. Williams returned to Ithaca the development of the railroads was occupying the attention of business men. It was only natural that his energies soon turned to this new phase of activity and he became an active participant in the organization and construction of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad. He was one of its first directors and acted in this capacity until a short time before his death. He was also interested in the coal mining industry in Pennsylvania, the development of which became possible by new transportation facilities. At this time, where the city of Scranton now stands, the coal office and a few scattering houses for working men in the woods, was the total equipment. A post office being required for their business use, Mr. Williams, who was a personal friend of Mr. Scranton and happening there at the time the application was made, asked the privilege of naming the place, which he did, enclosing in the letter to Washington, his friend's name.

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Mr. Williams took an active and leading part in Republican politics and was elected State Senator from the 25th District in 1851. He served four years in the Senate and was instrumental in the founding of the United States Trust Company in New York City, the pioneer institution of its kind in America, of which he was one of the charter members. He was a presidential elector in 1856 and cast his vote for John C. Fremont. He was also a delegate to the convention in Chicago in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated. He was an ardent Union man and rendered efficient service for the cause during the Civil War.

Mr. Williams was intensely interested in all matters pertaining to education and was always ready to promote its advancement with his time as well as his means. He joined hands with his friend Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, in organizing a State Agricultural College at Ovid, New York, which proved unsuccessful, but found its outgrowth in Mr. Cornell's plan to establish a University in Ithaca. Mr. Williams took an active part in the form-

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ing of Cornell University and was a member of the original Board of Trustees, on which he served until the time of his death.

He was for many years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church and a trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was also a pioneer in the cause of temperance and contributed generously to this movement as he did to every cause which he deemed worthy of his support.

The following tribute which is quoted from the Ithaca Daily Journal of September 27, 1883, is indicative of the admiration and respect in which he was held and of the love and affection which the citizens of Ithaca, high and low, felt for him:

“****In all these varied and responsible places he has discharged his duties with a faithfulness, a conscientiousness and an honesty unsurpassed, if not unequalled. No reproach was ever cast upon his action. No base, unworthy or unscrupulous conduct was ever imputed to him. A reference to the records show how greatly his services were without pecuniary reward and

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rendered for the public good alone. Those who have been nearest associated with him can best testify to the purity of his motives, his untiring and exhausting industry, his struggle for the right, regardless of consequences, his Christian charity for the opinions and conduct of others, his sagacity, his wisdom, his prudence and his honesty. Few men have lived a life of such broad philanthropy and public usefulness as free from spot and stain as Josiah B. Williams.

“As a citizen his praises need not be sounded in Ithaca, where they have so long been known. With large wealth he was modest and unobtrusive. He stood in no one’s way, he oppressed no one, he set himself above no one, he interfered with none. He desired to stand equal before the world with all his fellow citizens. His philanthropies were like his life, quiet and to a great extent unknown to the world.

“A life more worthy of imitation, a character more pure and unselfish, an energy and enterprise more sagacious, an intellect more searching and critical and a temper more restrained and just are rarely found combined in a higher degree than in our departed friend. He was a true soldier of the cross living as he prayed and praying that he might live up to the high standard. Ithaca and Tompkins county have suffered a

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great loss and may well mourn a wise and good and great man departed."

Josiah Butler Williams married, September 6, 1842, Mary H. Hardy, daughter of Charles Elias and Louisa (Walker) Hardy of Utica, New York. She was born in Utica, December 2, 1824, and died in Ithaca, November 25, 1911.

Children:

- (1) George Russell, born in Ithaca, September 19, 1843, where he died, December 2, 1907; married, October 11, 1871, Ellen Douglass Boardman, daughter of Judge Douglass Boardman. She was born September 6, 1847.
- (2) Charles Hardy, born July 4, 1845, died July 11, 1846.
- (3) Henry Shaler, born in Ithaca, March 6, 1847, and died in Havana, Cuba, July 31, 1918; married, October 18, 1871, Harriet Hart Willcox, daughter of Cyprian and Charlotte Willcox of New Haven, Connecticut. She was born June 27, 1848, and died April 20, 1932.
- (4) Roger Butler, born in Ithaca, May 8, 1848, where he died February 24, 1933; married (first), November 2, 1870, Ida Harris, daughter

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of Samuel Harris. She was born October 21, 1847, and died March 8, 1873. He married (second), December 17, 1874, Caroline L. Romer, daughter of James L. and Juliet (Young) Romer of Brooklyn, New York. She died November 27, 1929.

- (5) Mary Louise, born March 13, 1850, died July 2, 1869.
- (6) Augusta Hardy, born January 15, 1852.
- (7) Thomas Walker, born March 27, 1854, died March 27, 1854.
- (8) Charlotte Elizabeth, born March 6, 1855, died March 17, 1927.
- (9) Jane Edwards, born August 17, 1857; married, October 7, 1886, Jared Treman Newman, who was born in Enfield, New York, November 4, 1855.
- (10) Ella Susan, born March 21, 1860.
- (11) Clara Martha, born December 7, 1862; married, June 20, 1893, Professor John Henry Tanner, who was born March 1, 1861, in Fort Plain, New York.
- (12) Otis Lincoln, born in Ithaca, August 3, 1865, and died in Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York, August 14, 1931; married (first), No-

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vember 7, 1889, Laura Lyon, daughter of Judge Marcus Lyon of Ithaca. She died in Staten Island, March 31, 1894. He married (second), April 26, 1899, Nancy Bakewell King, born September 16, 1872, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Black King of Alleghany, Pennsylvania.

(*Ibid.* — Family data.)











